

The Avalanche

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

CRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

O. PALMER,
Editor and Proprietor.

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For six months, .60
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CATTLE AT THE FAIR.

BIG EXHIBIT OF HIGH-GRADE JERSEYS.

Milkers valued at \$15,000 that produce 1,047 pounds of butter annually—Calves from which a Veal Calf would cost \$17,500.

Costly Cows.

Chicago correspondence. Trading away down in the southeast corner of Jackson Park, visitors to the grounds occasionally meet a man in top boots, with milk splattered on them, and with a milk-pail of greater or less capacity in one hand. There is a suggestion of the country about him, not in keeping with the World's Columbian Exposition. Visitors who have drunk Chicago milk down-town can't reconcile the man to the scheme of metropolitan life. It looks like a mistake. It is not, however. Down in cattle house No. 1 are the most famous of America's Jersey milk cows and every morning the milkman squeezes the udder of a cow valued at \$15,000. There are forty-four of these animals

Crawford Co. Directory

O. PALMER,

JUSTICE AND RIGHT.

Publisher and Proprietor.

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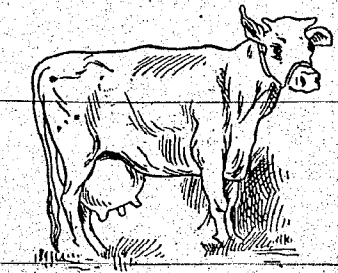
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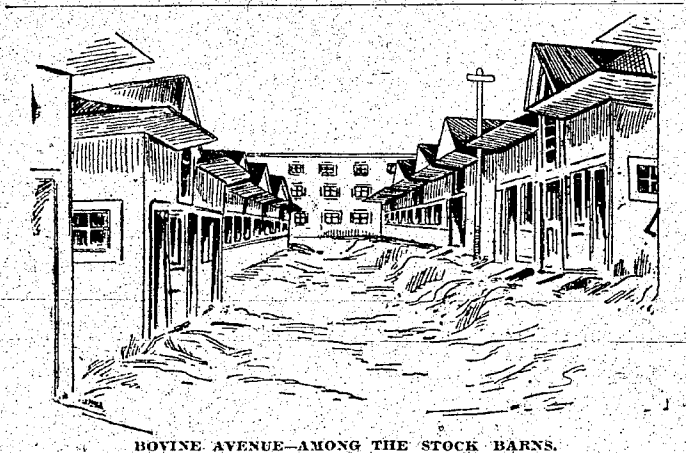
LAWMAKER SHERIDAN USES HIS FISTS AT LINCOLN.

Stung by the Criticisms Appearing in the Omaha Bee, the Populist Representative of Lincoln, Neb., special. The Nebraska Legislature has given evidence of its ability to furnish sensations and many a hostile meeting, but the first actual knock-down and drag-out of the session occurred Thursday, when Representative Sheridan, of Red Willow County, took it upon himself to chastise Editor E. Rosewater of the Omaha Bee. The Bee has been criticizing Sheridan, who is a Populist member.



"EUROTISSIMA."

attendant, has dubbed her "Baby Bronson." John watches over the baby in her crated box as solicitously as a nurse would watch a princess, and he declares his ward has as much sense as most babies.



BOVINE AVENUE—AMONG THE STOCK BARN.

gathered by the American Jersey Cattle Club, of New York, from twenty-two States. They are entered in the great dairy competition, by which is to be determined the best grade of dairy cows. Halted by two in double rows



THE \$15,000 COW.

of stalls separated by a passageway twenty feet wide, these animals enjoy a uniform temperature of 60 degrees. They are bedded in the best grade of straw, and an air of tidiness prevails quite

The whole herd of Jerseys is in charge of V. E. Fuller, Superintendent for the American Jersey Cattle Club, which makes the exhibit. They were selected from 30,000 standard-bred cows. The roster of the exhibitors includes the three Vanderbilts, John D. Rockefeller, Theodore A. Havemeyer, C. I. Hood, H. M. Flagler, all New York millionaires, John Boyd of Chicago, Ayer and McKinney of Philadelphia, and J. J. Richardson, of Iowa. It is said the club membership represents more wealth than any other organization in the country.

With such wealth to back the management the cows are treated like royal beings. They are bedded as luxuriously as can be with straw, the floors are scrubbed daily with a solution of lime and water, the drains are purified with dilute sulphuric acid, and their diet is as hygienic as if they were patients in a hospital.

Milk from the Jerseys is sold to people who call for it, and the demand is much greater than the supply. There are not less than ten babies, said Assistant Superintendent Goodell, "whose lives depend on these cows. Physicians have given them up to die, procuring as a last resort the milk of these Jerseys. You can imagine with what eagerness the parents of these children applied for the privilege of purchasing. In nearly every case the babies improved from the first."

A shipment of Guernsey cows was received the other day and the animals installed in shed 2. There are twelve of these cows from the State of Massachusetts and Connecticut, but keepers in charge are under instructions not to give out information. The shipment is the first sent out by the American



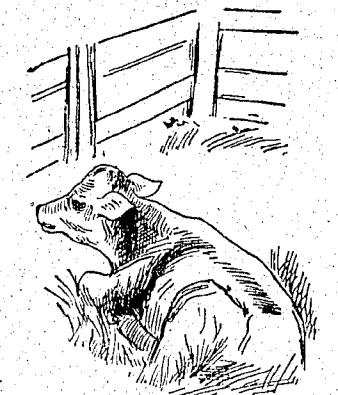
AMONG THE JERSEY COWS.

In keeping with animals valued at \$15 a pound.

Among the States represented in this stable are: Alabama, 3; Connecticut, 5; Iowa, 3; Illinois, 2; Kentucky, 6; New York, 7; New Jersey, 4; Massachusetts, 3; Michigan, 1; Minnesota, 1; Ohio, 1; Missouri, 2; Wisconsin, 2; Pennsylvania, 3; Vermont, 1. Alabama leads with the champion butter-maker of America. This cow is Signal's Lily Flag, with a record of 1,047 pounds of butter in one year. She is the property of W. E. Matthews, of Huntsville, Ala., and she is valued at \$15,000. Massachusetts comes next in order with Eurotissima, an ex-champion, with a record of 947 pounds of butter in a year. This animal is owned by D. F. Appleton, of the Waltham Watch Company.

Isip Lox, with a record of 700 pounds, ranks next. She is owned by Judge Foster, of Minnesota. Little Goldy, belonging to Mr. Matthews, of Huntsville, Ala., has a record of 1,047 pounds of butter in one year. Attention, of the same herd, has a record of 24 pounds and an ounce for the same period. Taking the past records of the forty-four cows, their average, per head, is 19 pounds of butter each week.

Separated from the cows in little pens are four calves, the oldest but three weeks old, and yet it was chewing hay, when your correspondent made his visit, with the gravity of a pine-woods ox. As a general thing kind-hearted people who see these little animals quit eating veal. They are of a beautiful fawn color, slender in limb, and out of their great black eyes is a look of innocence that might well make a butcher falter. However, veal outlets are seldom made out of these animals. Assistant Superintendent Goodell estimates that an average cullet from one of these calves—browned, of course, with potatoes on the side—would cost of \$17.50.



"BABY BRONSON."

at Payette, Mo., to Charles McCampbell, of Glen Eden Springs, for \$20. The Whisky Trust passed its dividend. It is said none will be declared for a year.

WILSON BROWN, of Sing Sing prison, has tendered his resignation, which will be accepted.

SWALLOWED BY AN ELEPHANT.

Little Joe Is Made Useful as a Dyspepsia Cure.

Appropos to the incident related in last Friday's Republic of the death of Zipp, the big elephant at Baraboo, Wis., from having swallowed a chain weighing ninety pounds, a reminder was called up and related by Dr. Hume of Denver, who recently registered at the Lindell.

"Just prior to the demise of the much-lamented Phineas T. Baraboo I was touring the Connecticut and called upon the great showman at Bridgeport, who invited me to see the circus animals in winter quarters. On arriving at the great caravansary where the wonders that tour the country year after year are stored, the illustrious owner was informed that Beta, the prize trick elephant, was ailing. All the symptoms of the poor beast pointed to the fact that she was suffering from acute gastritis, and many means had been tried to relieve her without avail.

"It was finally discovered that Beta had by some means wrenched off an iron bar from her stall, and as it could not be found it was surmised that she had 'swallowed' it, and which accounted for the gastric irritation of the valuable pachyderm.

"Mr. Bartum saw that poor Beta must soon succumb to the inflammation caused by such a large foreign body, and with ready wit resolved on a unique plan to remove it. Attached to his large winter hotel was a small colored boy who went by the name of Joe. He was but little larger than a full-grown possum, and P. T. sent for him and explained that he must take a rubber tube in his mouth to breathe through, and with a rope around his waist go down into the elephant's stomach and get out that bar of iron.

"Joe rolled his eyes and demurred, but he knew his employer too well to refuse. Accordingly Joe was anointed with a pound of vasoline, and Beta being safely gagged he was gently pushed down the giant esophagus head first—a smooth stick well oiled landed him at the bottom. According to instructions the boy soon gave three tugs at the rope, as he had been instructed, to be pulled out again, and, sure enough, a tightly clasped in Joe's hands was the offending and indigestible bar. It is needless to say that Beta's life was saved, and that Joe was handsomely rewarded for his cure of the valuable elephant's indigestion."—St. Louis Republic.

WOMAN IN ADULTERY.

Woman should be more careful and contented in her wives, mothers, and sisters. They have a quick perception of right and wrong, and without always knowing why, they are the best and future readers of character and acts, designs and probabilities, where man sees no letter or sign. What else do we mean by the adage "mother wit," save that woman has a quicker perception and reader invention than man? How often, when man abandons the helm in despair, woman seizes it, and carries the home ship through the storm! Man often flies from home and family to avoid impending poverty or ruin.

Woman seldom, if ever, forsakes home. Woman never evaded mere temporal calamity by suicide or desertion. The proud banker, rather than live to see his poverty gazetted, may blow out his brains and leave wife and children to want, protectorless.

Loving woman would have counseled him to accept poverty, and live to cherish his family and retrieve his fortune. Woman should be counseled and contented in it. It is the beauty and glory of her nature that it instinctively grasps at and clings to the truth and right.

Reason, man's greatest faculty, takes time to hesitate before it decides, but woman's instinct never hesitates in its decision, and is scarcely ever wrong where it has even chances with reason. Woman feels where man thinks, acts where he deliberates, hopes where he despairs, and triumphs where he falls.

Intelligent, but Cannot Learn.

A strange case of imbecility is reported from the public schools at Alliance, Ohio. State School Commissioner O. T. Corson is in receipt of a letter from C. C. Davidson, superintendent of the Alliance schools, inquiring what can be done with one of their pupils. It is stated that the pupil referred to is a boy who has been attending school for seven years, and yet is unable to read or write. In conversation and appearance the boy would impress an observer as being possessed of unusual intelligence. Yet he is absolutely unable to learn anything. In this connection Dr. Dorin of the Imbecile Asylum, relates an incident of how a 5-year-old child was attracted by a drum used by a strolling minstrel band and performed the feat of walking, which it had never before attempted. —Ohio State Journal.

Talk of Depopulating Iceland.

James Thom, of the Beaver steamship line, who has been intimately connected with the carrying trade of Canada for the past twenty years, has arrived in Winnipeg. "Have any special business, Mr. Thom, outside of the general business of your line?" asked a correspondent of the Toronto Mail. "Yes," he replied. "My mission here is to interview the Manitoba Government in regard to lifting over settlers from Iceland during the coming summer." It is reported that the Government will arrange with Mr. Thom to bring out 2,000 Icelanders next summer, and that the intention is to bring from Iceland the entire population, if possible, some 60,000 or 70,000 souls.

SENATE IS ORGANIZED.

COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS AT LAST AGREED UPON.

Republican Assignments Undisturbed by the Steering Committee—Hill to Wrestle with Immigration and Voorhees with Finance.

Named by the Caucus.

After the adjournment of the Senate Monday the Democratic caucus committee held its final meeting in relation to the assignment of Senators to committees, and practically completed its work. The two Populist Senators, Duffer of Kansas, and Kyle of South Dakota, are classed with the Democrats as part of the majority in the committee appointments, and each is given a chairmanship. The assignment of the majority as it now stands is as follows:

Agriculture and Forestry—George, chairman; Jackson, Arkansas, Bate and Telfer. Appropriations—Cockrell, chairman; Call, Gorman, Blackburn and Brice. Claims—Pasco, chairman; Vilas, White, Daniel and Peffer. Commerce—Ransom, chairman; Coke, Vest, Gorman, White of Louisiana, White of Ohio, Smith, Murphy. District of Columbia—Harris, chairman; Faulkner, Gibson and Hutton. Education and Labor—Kyle, chairman; Gibson, Hatch, Lindsey and Murphy. Enrolled Bills—Caffery, chairman; Colquitt. To examine the several branches of the civil service—Peffer, chairman; Gray and Vilas. Finance—Voorhees, chairman; McPherson, Harris, Vance, Ves, and Jones of Arkansas. Fisheries—Coke, chairman; Call, Ransom, Gibson and Hill. Foreign Relations—Morgan, chairman; Butler, Gray, Turpie and Daniel. Immigration—Hill, chairman; Voorhees, McPherson, Faulkner and Peffer. Insular Affairs—McPherson, chairman; and its Tributaries—Bate, chairman; Walthall, Palmer and Peffer. Indian Affairs—Jones, of Arkansas, chairman; Morgan, Vilas, Allen and Roach. Interstate Commerce—Butler, chairman; Gorman, Price, White of Louisiana, Cameron and Lindsey. Irrigation and reclamation of arid lands—White of California, chairman; Kyle, Gibson, Hatch, and Beckwith. Judiciary—Pugh, chairman; George, Coke, Vilas, Hill, and Lindsey. Library—Mills, chairman; and Voorhees. Manufactures—Gibson, chairman; Smith and Caffery. Military Affairs—Walthall, chairman; Cockrell, Bate, Palmer, and Mitchell. Naval Affairs—McPherson, chairman; Butler, Blackburn, and Cameron. Organization, condition, and expenditures of the executive departments—Smith, chairman; Cockrell, Hill, Walthall, and Caffery. Pensions—Palmer, chairman; Brice, Vilas, Cameron, and post roads—Colquitt, chairman; Vilas, Irey, Mills, Hutton, and Hill. Privileges and elections—Vance, chairman; Pugh, Gray, Turpie, and Palmer. Public buildings and grounds—Vest, chairman; Daniel, Pasco, Brice, and Gorman. Public lands—Berry, chairman; Walthall, Pasco, Vilas, Allen, and Martin. Railroads—Cameron, chairman; and general relations with Canada—Murphy, chairman; Pugh, Colquitt, Hutton, and Mitchell. Revision of the laws of the United States—Daniel, chairman; Call and Lindsey. United States—Blackburn, chairman; Harris and Gorman. Territories—Faulkner, chairman; Hill, Bate, Gordon, Blackburn and White of California. Transportation routes to the seaboard—Irey, chairman; George, Turpie, Gordon and Lindsey. Pacific Railways—Brice, chairman; Morgan, Faulkner, White of Louisiana and Murphy. Post-offices and post roads—Colquitt, chairman; Vilas, Irey, Mills, Hutton, and Hill. To investigate the geological survey—Harris, chairman; Jones of Arkansas and Beckwith. To investigate trespasses upon Cherokee lands—Roach, chairman, and Butler.

Telegraphic Cliffs.

THOMAS KANE was burned to death in a dwelling house at Honesdale, Pa., last night. Kane was a dealer in iron at Philadelphia, has been assigned to Philadelphia, and is believed to have been killed by a falling chimney.

L. L. DOSTER, a rich lumber dealer of Philadelphia, suicided by hanging. The long-standing Chili-Bolivian boundary dispute has been settled. Mrs. MARY MILLER, of Cold Spring, N. Y., has given birth to her third set of triplets.

The pontoon bridge across the Missouri at Sioux City was carried out by the moving ice.

The liabilities of Stitt & Co., woolen goods, who failed at Philadelphia, are placed at \$1,250,000.

The Burlington Railway bridge over the Platte River, at Ashland, Neb., was partly carried away by a flood.

The body of an unknown boy was seen floating on an edge of ice at Henderson, Mich., but was not recovered.

The steamer City of Rochester was wrecked, against the pier, at a bridge at Charlotte, N. Y., and demolished.

HARVEY LEVY, a drunken cook of Leadville, Colo., shot and killed Dan Cameron and fatally wounded Jack Stuart.

JAMES L. HAMILTON, sentenced to die by electricity at Sing Sing, has been granted a respite of one week by Gov. Flower.

L. J. HINTZE, street commissioner of New York, died from a cold contracted at the Presidential inauguration in Washington.

SEN JOHN THOMPSON, premier of Canada, sailed for Paris to attend the international conference on the Bering Sea seal fisheries case.

M. CHEVALIER, of the department of public debt at Cairo, has been chosen to succeed Charles de Lesseps as director of the Suez Canal Company.

1880. 1893.

THIRTEEN YEARS' TRADE.

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GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Ever exhibited in Northern Michigan, at prices which we know will be satisfactory.

Our Spring and Summer Styles

DRY GOODS

Will be on hand in advance of the season, giving ample opportunity for careful selection.

Our Grocery Department,

Boots, Shoes and Clothing,

Shelf and Heavy Hardware,

Stoves and Ranges,

Crockery and Glassware,

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, &c.,

Will be filled with Purest and Best Goods.

HAY, OATS AND FEED, WOOD, COAL AND LUMBER.

EVERYTHING IN LUMBERMEN'S SUPPLIES.

PIONEER STORE

SALLING, HANSON & CO.,

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

M. E. CHURCH—Rev. S. G. Taylor, Pastor. Services at 10:30 o'clock a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. N. J. Geyer, Pastor. Services every Sunday morning and evening at the usual hour. Sunday-school following morning service. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 336, F. & A. M., meets in regular communication on Thursday evening or on before the full of the moon. R. D. CONNINE, W. M.

A. TAYLOR, Secretary.

MARVIN POST, No. 240, G. A. R., meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month. O. PALMER, Post Com.

J. C. HANSON, Adjutant.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 162, meets on the 2d and 4th Saturdays at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. ISABEL JONES, President.

REBECCA WRIGHT, Sec.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 124, meets every third Tuesday in each month. J. M. JONES, H. P.

A. TAYLOR, Sec.

GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 137, meets every Tuesday evening. GEORGE HALL, N. G.

C. O. McCULLOUGH, Sec.

GRAYLING ENCAMPMENT, I. O. O. F., No. 116, meets alternate Friday evenings. CHARLES M. JACKSON, C. P.

C. HANSON, Secretary.

CHAWFORD TENT, K. O. T. M., No. 124, meets every Saturday evening. G. H. BONNEL, Com.

F. NOLAN, R. E.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EASTERN STAR, No. 83, meets Monday evening on or before the full of the moon. MARY L. STALEY, W. M.

M. E. HANSON, Sec.

PORTAGE LODGE, K. of P., No. 141, meets first and third Wednesday of each month. MARIUS HANSON, C. C.

J. HARTWICK, K. of R. and S.

COURT GRAYLING, I. O. F., No. 792, meets second and last Wednesday of each month. P. MANWARREN, C. R.

EN. BELL, R. S.

WAGNER CAMP, S. of W. No. 143, meets first and third Saturday of each month. L. J. PATTERSON, Captain.

EN. BELL, 1st Sergeant.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

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A general banking business transacted. Drafts bought and sold on all parts of the United States and Foreign Countries. Interest allowed on time deposits. Collections a specialty.

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The Grayling House is conveniently situated, being near the depot and business houses, is newly built, furnished in first-class style, and heated by steam throughout. Every attention will be paid to the comfort of guests. Fine surroundings for commercial travelers.

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Shaving and Hair-Cutting done in the Latest Style, and to the satisfaction of all. Shop near corner Michigan Avenue and Railroad Street. Prompt attention given to all customers.

Oct. 1, 92.

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Livery, Feed and Sale

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First-class rigs at all times. Good accommodation for farmers or travelers' teams. Satisfactory on commission and satisfaction guaranteed.

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One block north of Finn's store.

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We are Always Prepared to do

ALL KINDS OF

FIRST-CLASS

JOB PRINTING

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

The latest hat is hat-shaped. It is, of course, a woman's hat. The man's hat is expected to accommodate the whole brick.

GREENLAND has no cats. How thankful Greenlanders should be. Imagine cats in a country where the nights are six months long.

CHICAGO is a good deal pulled up over a souvenir spoon with a pig in the bowl. Both the pig and the bowl will be generally accepted as very appropriate.

M. ZOLA has been defeated four times in his effort to gain a seat in the French Academy. The immortals insist upon keeping him outside until he is thoroughly disinfect.

The price of hogs is so extremely high and the supply is getting so extremely scarce that even Old Man Who-Crosses-His-Legs-in-the-Horse-Car is beginning to feel a little scared.

KINO HUMBERT has made the Composer Verdi Marchese di Bassetti, in recognition of his talent, but his friends hope that in spite of his elevation he will still be able to compose just as good music as before.

An exchange attributes this statement to a professor of chemistry, who was explaining why an experiment had failed: "As you see, gentlemen, at present you see nothing; why you see nothing, you will see directly."

The Stanford University students seem determined to secure all the educational advantages for which the Eastern colleges are noted. They have a college yell, a football team, and now they are organizing a boat club.

JAMES MADISON BARLOW, who died recently in Salt Lake City, was a member of the first dramatic organization which appeared in the Territory in 1849. One-half of his company died of cholera in crossing the plains.

The captain of the steamer which towed the disabled Spruce into port has received \$24,000 for salvage. Evangelist Moody claimed that his prayers saved the Spruce, but his claim probably wouldn't be upheld by the admiralty courts.

The French Republic will be all the stronger for the Panama revelations. All the bribe-givers and bribe-takers in high places will be "turned down," and each class will receive a lesson which will have a good effect throughout the country for a score of years at least.

SCIENCE announces that cholera bacilli do not live long in the body that has been properly buried. This may be of interest in a general way, but the habit of flourishing in the body that has not been buried and is opposed to being buried, is what has made the bacilli so unpopular.

THERE is a scrabble for the millions of the Economites. It is understood that Teed would be pleased to soothe the itch of his palm with some of the gold. The great State of Pennsylvania also wants it. In the contention the only certainty is that the Economites are going to get left.

At Brighton, N. J., a small club of fifty members has been organized. By the terms of admission one is chosen every year to get off the earth and make more room for people of sound mind. The melancholy possibility suggests itself that the present stock of imbecility, unless Providence benignly interfere, may last half a century.

THE Goults are reported to be trying to evade payment of taxes. They declare that they have no personal property. In this extremity the great public heart will go out to the orphan boys in a wave of sympathy. Possibly some arrangement could be made by which they can acquire a little personal property and the taxes be met by popular subscription.

CHILD, it is said, will send no exhibit to the World's Fair, because she "has not forgotten the Baltimore incident." The absence of the exhibit will not be very important. The allegation of a good memory is, however, of some consequence. Child ought to cherish the Baltimore incident and draw therefrom a lesson in good-manners that will extend its benign influence even to the third and fourth generations.

A PICKPOCKET was brought into Judge Campbell's court at San Francisco recently, and the Judge promptly turned him loose. The only evidence against the prisoner seemed to be that he had been caught with his hand in a strange woman's pocket. Just why this evidence was not considered pertinent of course the mere lay mind cannot hope to understand. But hereafter pickpockets who do not clamor for a change of venue to Campbell's court will be neglectful of their own interests.

THERE is no fear that Massachusetts will go astray in the solution of her roads question. The State Highway Commission appointed by Governor Russell is doing its work in a thorough and effective way, and there is enough intelligence and thrift in

Massachusetts to forbid anything but a popular approval of any well devised scheme for the general improvement of country roads, and for the appropriation of sufficient means to make this improvement a general and permanent one. It is safe to say that the legislative work to which the law makers of Massachusetts will now direct their attention will prove both interesting and instructive.

AN Iowa woman has received a verdict for \$15,000 from the Illinois Central Railroad for the killing of her husband, who had been a brakeman. The award is the largest ever made in that State in a suit of the kind, and one of the largest on record. A few such verdicts will teach railroad managers the utility of adopting safety appliances. Managers may even see the time when an automatic coupler of uniform pattern will be looked upon by them as an excellent investment. When employees are rated at \$15,000, their slaughter is expensive, and makes itroads upon the company's coffers that at once appeal to the corporation's nearest approach to a soul.

It is sad to see the genial Col. Ingersoll declaring against crinolines. The declaration seems entirely out of harmony with the great agnostics usual liberality of view. But he appears to think that hoop skirts would obstruct public thoroughfares and conveyances, and thus come under the law. And he draws an irresistibly funny picture of himself slipping up a telephone pole to avoid being swept into the gutter by all-involving crinolines. Good gracious, Colonel, did you never hear of the telescope hoop, which shuts up with noiseless dexterity when the wearer approaches a crowd? Did you fancy that feminine invention was not equal to a little emergency like that?

The death of General Beauregard is an event in the history of the country which marks its successive chapters as milestones mark the progress of a traveler along the highway. The Union army had but one full general, and he, Grant, was made such only about the time when the war closed. The title was conferred for Sherman and Sheridan, and became extinct with the death of the latter. The Confederate army had a number of full generals, including Lee, Joseph E. Johnston, Stonewall Jackson, Beauregard and others. Of the great Southern military leaders, he was the most skillful military engineer on the American continent, and was but little inferior to the great European masters of engineering science.

The killing of a young woman at San Diego by another young woman who had "playfully" pointed a gun at her is but another instance of criminal stupidity so gross as to be worthy without excuse. There is an appalling list of murders due to this habit of "playfully" pointing guns. Guns were not made to play with. It is, in fact, difficult to believe that any one would point a gun at a friend and pull the trigger in a playful spirit unless the offender was at least in part imbecile. No one poisons food in jest, or jocosely throws vitriol. There should be a heavy punishment meted out to the pointers of guns. It is true that after having slain a friend or two such people seem to regret their acts, but this neither mends the matter nor suggests to other weak-minded individuals having access to guns the desirability of refraining from slaughter.

The case of Dr. Thatcher Graves in Colorado and that of Carlisle Harris in New York nearly resemble that of Mrs. Maybrick in England. Mrs. Barnaby, the alleged victim of Dr. Graves, died from the effects of poison in a drink from a bottle of whiskey sent to her from the East, which was traced to Dr. Graves. But it appears at the trial that the poisoned bottle had been in possession of two or three different persons before it came into the hands of the murdered woman. In the case of Harris' wife, who died from an overdose of morphine, it was shown in evidence that she partook habitually of that poison, but Harris was convicted on the ground that he had administered the increased dose which proved fatal. In the case of Mrs. Maybrick it was shown that her husband had the arsenic habit. Arsenic in various forms was about the house in which they resided. He may have taken the poison without any conspiracy or contrivance of his wife. In each of these cases there appears to have been the reasonable doubt in law which should have prevented conviction.

Offset the Onions. It is told of a well-known Kentucky Colonel that once he invited a gentleman to dine with him at Chamberlain's, in Washington. Among other things ordered was porthouse steak, with onions. His guest asked to be excused from partaking of this dish. "It gives me a bad-smelling breath," he said. "Never you mind about that," remarked the Colonel; "wait till you get the bill—that will take your breath away."

The ease with which the Colonel changed from host to guest nearly took his friend's breath away. The bill did so completely. A duchess now often dresses no better than her lady's maid. A lady of this rank, who, apparently, did not dress up to her title, went into a London shop and ordered a dozen pocket-handkerchiefs, and asked to have them embroidered with a T and a duchess' coronet. "Oh, ma'am," said the friendly shopwoman, "if I was you, I wouldn't have a duchess!"

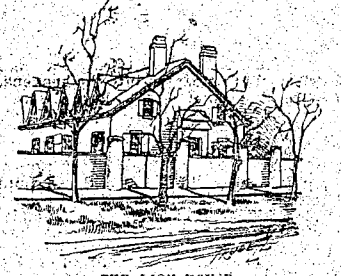
BRIGHAM YOUNG.

The Moses Who Led the Mormons to the "Promised Land."

Among the people of other lands the name of Brigham Young is as well known, perhaps better known than that of any other American. Mahometans and Buddhists, as well as Christians, recognize the late prophet, seer and revelator as one of the most notable characters of the century.

Writing on this subject in Worthington's Magazine, J. A. MacKnight contributes a very interesting sketch of this remarkable character who, in planning a religion on the shores of the Great Salt Lake, laid the cornerstone of development in the far West.

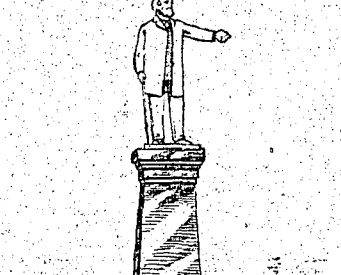
Brigham Young was born in Whitingham, Vt., June 1, 1801. He received little education or religious training and spent his early manhood working as a farm hand, carpenter, joiner, painter and glazier. When 23 he married his first wife and five years later moved to Monroe County, New York, where he heard the story of Joseph Smith, the founder of "The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints." This society was incorporated in 1830, and Brigham gave himself up wholly to the new faith. When persecution broke out against the saints Smith removed his people to Kirtland, Ohio, and Brigham accompanied them. The prophet represented that the settlement at Kirtland had been made by the command of God, but when persecution drove the saints into Jackson County, Missouri, Brigham accepted the fact that God had made a mistake and still retained his faith. Persecution in Missouri soon drove the saints to Illinois, and at Nauvoo they established a flourishing city. By the close of the 1840 nearly 20,000 Mormons were settled in and about Nauvoo. Brigham had become President of the Twelve Apostles, while Smith was in the seventh heaven of ecstasy over his success. Blind with triumph he announced himself in 1844 a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, and then followed his assassination at Carthage. This brought



THE LION HOUSE.

Brigham to the front and he became the leader of the movement. It was a critical time. An agitation for the expulsion of the Mormons from Illinois had sprung up and persecution was rife against them. Brigham began preparations for the exodus which was inevitable. The first of a band of pioneers was dispatched to open up the way to the Great Salt Valley. They established camps and planted crops for the shelter and support of the oncoming thousands. Meantime the charter of Nauvoo had been repealed by the Illinois Legislature, the city was bombarded and the Mormons were forced out. In 1847 the great bulk of the Mormons reached the Great Salt valley. Brigham founded Salt Lake City and pointed out to his people the similarity of their tribulation to that of the ancient Israelites, noting the natural configuration of the country, which resembles that of Palestine, as a proof of the divinity of the revelations he had received. From that time, Brigham was the king of his people, the absolute ruler of the colony. He established roads through the mountains, built saw mills and grist mills, perfected schemes of irrigation and encouraged the growth of cotton. In 1850 Utah was organized into a Territory, and Brigham was appointed its Governor for four years. In 1852 Brigham proclaimed the celestial law of marriage, sanctioning polygamy, and

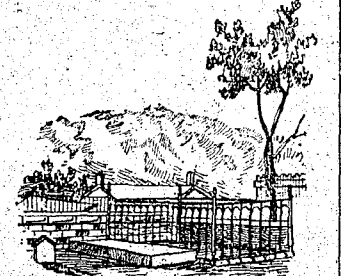
The inhabitants of the northeastern part of Asia use a mushroom to promote intoxication. It is known as the fly-blown mushroom, and the Horticultural Times says it is also very abundant in Scotland. The fungus is gathered in the hottest part of the year, and is then hung up by a string in the air to dry. Some are said to be far more narcotic than those artificially preserved. Usually the fungus is rolled up like a bolt and taken without chewing, for, if masticated, it is said to disorder the stomach. One large or two small fungi produce what is looked upon as a pleasant state of intoxication for one day. The effect is the same as that produced on taking a quantity of spirits or wine, except it is delayed from one to two hours after the bolus has been swallowed. At first it produces very cheerful emotions of the mind. It renders some persons exceedingly active, and is a stimulant to muscular exertion. Thus, if a person affected by it wishes to step over a straw or a small stick it impels him to take a jump sufficient to clear a low hedge or the trunk of a tree. It keeps the eater upon his feet, perpetually singing and under its influence a talkative person can neither keep secrets nor silence; hence it is a source of danger to ladies and politicians.



FORGOTTEN BY BRIGHAM YOUNG AND THE PIONEERS IN SALT LAKE CITY.

as a consequence a new Governor was appointed. Brigham defied the Federal authority and said: "I am and will be Governor and no power can hinder it until the Lord Almighty says: 'Brigham, you need not be Governor any longer.'" In 1857 Alfred Cumming was appointed Governor, and supported by an army reduced the Mormons to submission. Brigham's residence in Salt Lake was the Lion House and here his numerous wives dwelt. Each wife had her own suite of apartments, into which no other wives were allowed or never intruded. In summer at 7 and in winter at 8 o'clock, says Mr. MacKnight, who being a relative of Brigham, dwelt at one time in the Lion House, morning prayer was held

in the large family parlor. The prophet's bed would be heard reaching through the hall way as the clock struck the hour and every body was required to be present unless kept away by some good or sufficient cause. It was a wonderful sight to see a flock of ten or twelve children of about the same age run to his knees for the family salute and to note how he had a kiss and a playful word for each. Among his wives and children he was regarded with something akin to awe, but an awe that was accompanied by a profound respect. All the wives addressed him and spoke of him as "Brother Brigham." The children of the various wives mingled together like own



BRIGHAM YOUNG'S GRAVE.

brothers and sisters and some of the strongest friendships in the family grew up between the daughters of the sons of different wives.

Brigham died in 1877 in his 77th year. He left no fortune of \$200,000, seventeen wives and fifty-six children.

ORIGIN OF PLUM DUFF.

How the Favorite Dish of Sailors Received Its Name.

There are many traditions respecting the origin of the name "Plum Duff," the great holiday dish of sailors. No feast on shipboard is considered perfect without it. According to the story given in the history of the British navy, an English brig in the South Pacific was caught in a series of awful hurricanes. All on board were anxious to reach port in time for Christmas, but the navigator found them still off the Navigator Islands. Worst of all, they had shipped a cook who carried away the hen-pot containing a few chickens. When the cook saw the Christmas dinner floating in the lee seaward he made a gallant charge down the slippery, slopy deck to recover it, but at that moment a great wave broke high over the bulwarks, broke with resistless fury on the very spot where he stood, and when it subsided cook and chickens had both disappeared.

This unfortunate accident left the crew not only without a Christmas dinner, but without any one to prepare an ordinary meal. The sailors were hungry, sick and tired, and remembered with longing the famous plum pudding of Merrie England. They determined that somehow they must have a Christmas pudding, and drew lots as to who should be cook. The choice fell on the boatswain's mate, a brawny son of the Emerald Isle. In the galley he found no oven, but he had a large wooden barrel, and he determined to bake his pudding in that. He rolled up a recipe which began, "Make a stiff dough." When he reached the word dough he said to himself, "If I roll it up, I shall be rolling it up." So he made the pudding, put it in some fine Malaga raisins, and served it out with a generous quantity of rich sauce. The sailors hailed it with delight and appreciation. "What aye call it?" they asked. "Plum duff," said the proud cook. And plum duff it has remained from that day to this.—Manchester Times.

Get Drunk on Mushrooms.

The inhabitants of the northeastern part of Asia use a mushroom to promote intoxication. It is known as the fly-blown mushroom, and the Horticultural Times says it is also very abundant in Scotland. The fungus is gathered in the hottest part of the year, and is then hung up by a string in the air to dry. Some are said to be far more narcotic than those artificially preserved. Usually the fungus is rolled up like a bolt and taken without chewing, for, if masticated, it is said to disorder the stomach. One large or two small fungi produce what is looked upon as a pleasant state of intoxication for one day. The effect is the same as that produced on taking a quantity of spirits or wine, except it is delayed from one to two hours after the bolus has been swallowed. At first it produces very cheerful emotions of the mind. It renders some persons exceedingly active, and is a stimulant to muscular exertion. Thus, if a person affected by it wishes to step over a straw or a small stick it impels him to take a jump sufficient to clear a low hedge or the trunk of a tree. It keeps the eater upon his feet, perpetually singing and under its influence a talkative person can neither keep secrets nor silence; hence it is a source of danger to ladies and politicians.

Weather Waste of Soft Coal.

The weather waste of soft coal being a settled fact, an allowance for its loss is to be taken into account by the large consumers. The loss, as scientifically stated, is due to the oxidation taking place during the exposure of the coal to the air, resulting in a lessened heating capacity. From a careful and continued series of experiments made in Europe it has been found that as a result of exposure to the weather, though anthracite and cannel coal suffer but little, the ordinary bituminous coal depreciates nearly one-third in weight, and nearly one-half in gasmaking properties.—Age of Steel.

Not Sound.

A New-Yorker wrote to one of his friends in the West to set out C. Ingersoll's works. Then he sent a telegram informing him what he had done, and expressing the hope that the books would arrive safe and sound. A few days afterward he received a telegram from his friend—who was an orthodox Presbyterian—which ran this way: "Books arrived safe, but not sound."

THE WEEK AT LANSING

WHAT THE LEGISLATURE IS DOING.

An Impartial Record of the Work Accomplished by Those Who Make Our Laws—How the Time Has Been Occupied During the Past Week.

The Law-Stacks.

The Senate Tuesday passed the House bill requiring polls to be opened at 7 a. m. The House indulged in a protracted fight over the Moore bill, authorizing the Mayor of Detroit to appoint members of the Board of Education of that city. The bill failed to pass, but the vote will be reconsidered. In the course of the discussion, Representative Moore declared that the Detroit Board of Education is the most corrupt body in Michigan, and the people wished to rid themselves of it.

The Senate bill providing a tax of one-sixth of a mill in support of the State University was amended Wednesday so as to require the regents to maintain all the departments upon an equal standard, falling which the tax be reduced to one-twentieth of a mill. The bill then passed by a vote of 74 to 7. Mr. Sumner offered a concurrent resolution providing for final adjournment on May 20, which was laid over one day under the rules.

Miss Susan B. Anthony, who was an advocate of the woman suffrage movement before Michigan became a State, sat in the Legislature Thursday and saw the House defeat the bill providing for female suffrage at all municipal elections, by a vote of 30 to 38. The vote was recorded, and the bill laid on the table. The bill authorizing the city of Detroit to expend \$600,000 for the improvement of the city streets, which passed the House yesterday, was amended in the Senate. An amendment was made to the bill prohibiting the city from contracting for the improvement of the streets, but the amendment was not adopted. The bill was then passed by a vote of 21 to 8. This is not a decisive vote as final action, but it has a favorable look. The House joint resolution for the submission of a constitutional amendment for the employment of convict labor on public high ways after a long discussion, had all after the enacting clause stricken out. During the discussion a plan was proposed for the employment of this class which meets with favor. It is to credit convicts with 75 per cent. of their labor as compared with free labor, to deduct from the convict's maintenance, and pass the balance, if any, to a fund for the benefit of those dependent on them, and the balance of the convict's wages to be paid to the employer.

Nagars Committee Suicide. Formerly the Canadian side of the Niagara Falls was a barren waste, and the name Horseshoe Falls to be given it. For the last ten or a dozen years, however, that side of the falls has been V-shaped instead of U-shaped, the change being caused by a wearing away of the ledge on which the waters pour. Jan. 4, 1889, a great displacement of rocks again took place and now the Canadian side of the great cataract is known as "Horseshoe Falls." It is pretty generally known that the falls of Niagara are moving to the south, a deep cut through the solid rock marks the course they have taken in their backward march. It is a wonderful excavation, a mighty canal dug out by the sheer force of falling water. Not less astonishing is the removal of all this debris. The rocks have been thoroughly pulverized and swept out into Lake Ontario. Once it was supposed that the falls were receding back to the Lake Erie and degenerate into a second-class rapids. The latest idea is that the fall will recede two miles further to the southward and then stop still, that is, as far as the backward tendency is concerned. The cause of this will be that at that point a solid foundation for the limestone ledge over which the waters pour will be found. Two miles of a wearing back will make the falls only eighty feet in height, instead of 160, as at present.

His Cushion.

Among the many anecdotes of Michael Faraday, the great scientist, is one which was told him actually in the "Proceedings of the Royal Society" connection with other biographical facts chiefly derived from that eminent man's correspondence and note-books. It appears that he and Sir Charles Lyell were once Government commissioners to watch the progress of those who had died by the explosion in the Haswell colliery in 1844. Faraday crossed-examined the witnesses very persistently, among other things he asked him how the rate of flow of air currents was measured. An inspector, in reply, took a pinch of gunpowder from a box, as if it were snuff, and let it fall through the flame of a candle. His commission, with a watch, noted the time the smoke took to travel a certain distance. The method satisfied Faraday, but he remarked upon the careless handling of the powder, and asked where it was kept. In a bag, tightly tied, was the reply. "Yes, but where do you keep the bag?" "You are sitting on it," answered the inspector, carelessly. The well-meaning people, not being overtasked with ideas, had given the commissioner their best substitute for a cushion. Faraday's agility in vacating this seat of honor may be imagined.

Brothers in Congress Again.

Not since the days of the Washburns have there been brothers in the same Congress. History, in this respect, will repeat itself next year. Senator Cockrell, who was elected to the Senate in 1874, and at the same time his brother, Representative Cockrell, of Texas, will begin his first term. The Senator is the younger of the brothers, by two and a half years. But he has eight years the start of the Texan in Washington life. Both of the Cockrells are lawyers.

Here's Religion for You!

To such an extent does religion prevail at Gonocotia, in the South Seas, that every man, woman, or child on that island who does not go to church at least three times a week is liable to be arrested and fined, it is fine going to the king.

Scotland's Unique Exhibit.

Scotland is going to make a special exhibit at the Chicago Exposition of 1893. The exhibit will be a full national costume. They will be picked for size and strength, and not for good looks.

French of Fashion.

In 1600 the French fardingle was bell-shaped; a little later, it resembled an enormous soup tureen turned upside down.

Looking-Glasses.

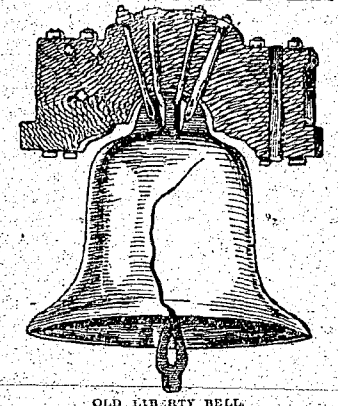
Looking-glasses, of polished bronze or silver, were a necessary adjunct to the toilet in ancient as well as modern times. Greek dandies, like Alcibiades, allowed their hair to fall on their shoulders, and at night rolled the curls round a stick. The Turkish turban came in during the reign of John of France. It was sometimes three feet high and as big as a barrel.

OLD LIBERTY BELL.

An Interesting Bell Which Will Be Exhibited at Chicago.

The famous Liberty Bell of Philadelphia will be sent to Chicago for exhibition at the World's Fair, where it will be hung in the State building of Pennsylvania. It will be escorted by four of the biggest policemen Philadelphia can produce, and two will guard it day and night during its stay in Chicago. It will be taken West on the Pennsylvania Road, and will be placed on an open truck, so that it can be seen by every one during the journey. A committee of the City Council will accompany the bell and formally place it in the custody of the Chicago authorities.

This bell has a most interesting history. It weighs 2,080 pounds, stands four feet high, and upon one side is an inscription and the Scripture text: "Proclaim liberty throughout the land unto all the inhabitants thereof." The old bell, from its lofty situation in Independence Hall, has looked down on many stirring scenes in connection with our early history. Until its usefulness was impaired by a fissure in 1835, it was rung on every occasion of great public joy or sorrow. The bell was made in 1750 in London and brought to Philadelphia the next year, where it was received and hung with great public rejoicing. However, a disappointment awaited the people, for the



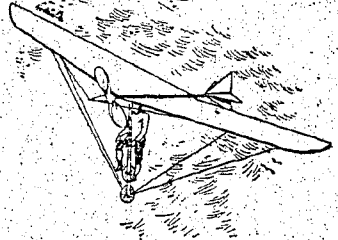
OLD LIBERTY BELL.

very first time it was rung it cracked. It was impossible to send it back to London so some workmen attempted to cast over. The mold was opened March 10, 1753, and apparently all had gone well. But the bell did not have a good sound and it was believed that too much copper had been added and so a third casting was made. This was successful and the bell hung undisturbed until 1778, when it was removed to Allentown, Pa., to avoid capture and melting into cannon by the British. Upon the evacuation of the British it was brought back and has ever since remained undisturbed, with the exception of ten days in 1862, when it was taken to the New Orleans Exposition.

It derives its historic value from the fact that the signing of the Declaration of Independence by the Continental Congress July 4, 1776, was announced to the people of Philadelphia by its ringing.

THE SKYCYCLE.

A Massachusetts Yankee Talks It Can Soar Aloft. Charles E. Duryea, of Springfield, Mass., is the inventor of the sky-cycle. It consists of a framework carrying large sails like sheets, forming a bird-shaped plane about thirty feet from tip to tip by ten feet from front to rear. It is provided with a rudder at the rear for steering and balancing, and at the front with a propeller for impelling it forward through the air. The rudder is controlled by a



handle bar in the hands of the rider, the propeller driven by cranks and gearing, so as to use the best advantage the strong leg muscles of the rider. It is extremely simple, not costly to build nor likely to get out of order. It will be as closely as practicable a large, soaring bird, the soaring being chosen as the model of a flying machine, because it is more difficult to imitate the flapping movements of the supporting surface than it is to hold them rigid and supply the driving power by a screw propeller. Further, the most graceful and largest birds are soars, while the smaller birds do not soar as a rule, which would seem to be a hint that even Nature found it more convenient for her large birds not to flap. It contains little that is new or has not been proposed heretofore, but careful experiments and much study have led to the belief that it is sufficient for its purpose.

The great step, and the next one to be taken, is that of acquiring the ability to use the machine. This has been the great stumbling block to progress in the past, and like any hidden foe it has been more powerful because it has not been recognized by the inventors of the world.

They have spent their time in improving the machine, searching for a lighter metal or a more compact motor, or a more efficient storage battery, regardless of the fact that almost any well-designed machine would fly if properly managed. The inventor suggests that schools be established for the teaching of acrobatics.

Rather Glassy.

A glass factory at Liverpool has "glass journal" boxes for all its machinery, a glass floor, glass shingles on the roof, and a smoke-stack 105 feet high built wholly of glass bricks, each a foot square.

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS

OCCURRENCES DURING THE PAST WEEK.

This Lawyer Should Be Disbarred—Died from Her Injuries—Mr. White Wants His Money—Messrs. Ramsey & Jones Are in Great Luck.

From Far and Near.

LAST fall quite a number of engineers were sent to Iowa from Escanaba. All of them have returned.

MAPLE CENTER people have sent to Washington a petition for the establishment of a postoffice in their town.

A. R. COLBURN, a lumber dealer of Michigan City, Ind., has purchased 22,000,000 feet of lumber at Menominee.

At a largely attended citizens' meeting in the city of Chicago, the city charter as prepared by the village attorney.

At the Republican judicial convention in the Twenty-third District, Malta J. Connel, of Au Sable, was nominated for Circuit Judge.

The firm of Holland Graves & Co., of Buffalo, have purchased 70,000,000 feet of lumber from lumbermen on the Menominee River.

The threatened suit between Joe Dowling and the proprietor of Nelson's Opera House, at Mt. Clemens, is off, a settlement having been effected.

The new hotel to be erected at Marquette during the coming summer will be the most to be found in any interior town. It is to be 68x84 feet.

JESSE STURGEON, 10 years of age, was convicted of stabbing a school teacher near Onondaga some time ago, and was let off on suspended sentence.

LAST week Perry Service went to Crosswell and presented Township Clerk Oscar Smith with the heads of 838 sparrows, the result of several days' steady hunt.

MICHAEL EGAN, of Grand Rapids, has just been transferred to the insane asylum at Kalamazoo. His brother, Will, murdered Patrick O'Connor two years ago and Michael has been brooding over the crime.

NINE years ago, Ramsey & Jones, of Menominee, bought 10,000 acres of timber lands in Langlade County, Wis., for \$80,000. Since then the value of the land has increased 500 per cent., it being rated at \$400,000.

The German Catholics of Menominee have a big bell for their church. Last Sunday they put three bells in it at a cost of \$15,000. They have now petitioned the City Council to place an \$800 clock in the tower.

PHOEBE HOLLAND did at Roscommon of intemperance of the bowels. Two weeks ago a boy at school ran against her. She was thrown off the steps and fell on her stomach, sustaining the injuries which caused her death.

THERE was an "interesting" scene at an Iron Mountain hotel the other evening. A prominent local business man went to the hotel where a Michigan member of the legislature was staying. The same time his wife came in. She gave the couple a piece of her mind and then took hubby home.

STEWART WHITE, of Grand Rapids, sues the New York Life Insurance Co. for \$10,000 damages. Two years ago he took out a \$10,000 policy. An examination of the policy showed that the company had paid \$5,000. He has paid two years, he says, but has received no rebate.

A WIDOWER residing in the northern part of the State had a man arrested on charges of having stolen a strip of muslin. The attorney offered to assist the justice in drawing up the complaint and warrant, and did so. When the case came on trial, he appeared for the defense, and objected on account of defective papers.

BAY CITY is beginning a war on theater bills.

A RAILROAD is to be built from Hubbard to Midland.

IRON MOUNTAIN is to have another phone exchange.

THE drive on Thunder Bay will open about the middle of next month.

A HEAP of sawdust took a tumble at Cheboygan and buried John Dirksman. He was dangerously injured.

THE G. R. & I. has made a proposition to the State of \$5 per acre in bonds to fund the interest of such bonds.

WILLIAM MOORE'S lively barn was burned at Belleville with most of the contents and four horses; loss about \$2,500.

A FIRM at Grand Rapids has ordered 400,000 bushels of beans from Australia to supply the deficiency in the American crop.

CHENOWETH'S Council refuses to go to the expense of having the strip of muslin ex-City Treasurer Lyons' books.

J. A. FRISZ, of Lansing, and Mrs. M. A. Sloan, of Holt, were married several days ago. Rev. C. L. Ellis, a son of the groom, officiating.

THE Sault will now go to work and make a start on the strip of muslin donated to it by the United States Government from the Fort Brady lands.

THE Michigan crop report for March says that, owing to the ice and snow, which has covered the wheat fields for more than two months, no very satisfactory estimate can be made of the wheat crop. The total number of bushels of wheat reported marketed by farmers in February is 1,174,176 at thirty-one elevators.

THE Michigan railroads for 1892, 1893, 1894, for the corresponding month last year, \$8,903,893; an increase of \$1,104,534. The total earnings from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1892, were \$110,902,958; for the corresponding month of 1893, an increase of \$14,400,322, or 14.5 per cent. The total amount of special taxes collected from insurance companies in 1892 was \$187,511, divided as follows: Fire companies, \$130,750; life, \$70,178; casualty, \$4,593; assessment companies of other States, \$950; co-operative Michigan companies, \$45.

The State Board of Pharmacy has just granted pharmacists' certificates to fifty-one applicants, and forty-five were given assistants' certificates. Twenty-four failed to pass.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications for this paper should be addressed to the name of the author, not necessarily the publisher. The name of the author should be given in full, and the address of the writer. Write on one side of the paper. Be particularly careful in giving names and dates. Be sure the letters are legible and distinct.

SIXTEEN University of Virginia men are in the present Congress. Four of them are in the Senate division.

The sum of \$31,000 has already been contributed to the monument to Phillips Brooks. This has been done in Boston—not New York.

WILLIAM H. RUSSELL, the author of "Cheer, Boys, Cheer," and other popular songs, recently attained his 80th birthday, and is a well-preserved old man.

Why is it dangerous to walk out in the early springtime? Because the bulrushes out, the cowslips about, the flowers all have pistols, and everything shoots.

SINCE Prince Kawanakoa has allowed the use of his name to oppose the annexation of Hawaii, we should not be surprised if the proceedings were stopped for a long spell.

The people who reside on the Rue Panama, a street in Paris which received that name several years ago, want to have its name changed. Many of them have good reason to rue Panama.

PRESIDENT HAYES was economical because, after he was elected, he felt bound to pay off an obligation, incurred by an unfortunate friend, which he felt bound in honor if not in law, to meet.

The Italians refer to their bank scandal as "Pantomino," or "Little Panama." The distressing silence as to what became of that \$2,400,000 would justify calling out the disgrace "Pantomino."

HENRI ROCHFORT wants to get his hand in M. Clemenceau's hair and yank the nonsense out of him. But this does not mean that there will be a duel. There is more advertising sought than danger feared.

BOSTON is suffering from an epidemic of elopements, and it is supposed that a diet of baked beans and Saratoga water will have to be preached against as an exorcism for the staid old Bostonians.

"If Uncle Sam and John Bull should get hold of opposite ends of the same Sandwich and begin to pull—well, what then?" asks the Indianapolis News? Why, probably they would find more mustard than meat.

The newspapers that sought to swell their respective circulations by offering prizes for successful guessers as to Cleveland's Cabinet lost money because of his frankness in making announcements. He spoiled the game and knocked a big hole in the profits.

AN Austrian officer cannot travel where he will unless he first gets the permission of his superiors. One young nobleman took a trip through Italy, and on his return was sentenced to imprisonment for a period four times as long as he was away on his trip.

As it is now in evidence that one-half of the whisky sold in the country is composed of alcohol and cheap essences, the problem of checking the alarming growth of crime is greatly simplified. It is now definitely known where the fighting tangle-foot comes from.

If the pugilist Mitchell shall be permitted to stay in America, it will not be the first instance of toleration of a ruffian and convict. Besides, many worthy people would like to have him stay awhile. Deep in their hearts is a fond wish that he and Corbett may abate each other.

JOHN LOURIE, who recently died in a penitentiary condition in a New York hospital, was at one time worth \$2,000,000. But he could not "leave well enough alone" and wasted his means in backing his opinions on the fluctuations of the grain market. He was swamped in the wheat pit.

PEOPLE so constituted that they must object to everything are now inveighing against the new stamps. The example was set by Senator Wolcott in a moment when his senses were being soothed by the sound of his own voice. The complaint is that the stamps are too big to be licked. The allegation of inability to lick a postage stamp has heretofore been considered a disparagement.

ALL other inventors of means of rapid transit may hang their heads if Mr. Gates, of Cleveland, realizes his fond hopes. For the ingenious Gates has perfected a car suspended from an overhead track, and propelled by electricity, which eats up distance with almost incredible speed. Evidently this is the kind of a bird we have been looking for.

DR. TALMAGE has been preaching about fishes, and is most enthusiastic in his praise of a fish diet, on which so many statesmen have grown great. He thinks that if every hard-working American could eat a few pounds of fish daily his stock of phosphorus would be so huge that he would thrill the world with his genius. The Doctor is careful not to tell the public what particular kind of fish he

himself eats. It must be an unusually frisky one.

The litigant who not long ago emerged from a Montana jail to contest laden with the spoils of victory to the extent of millions fell down stairs at Victoria recently, and no poor man's skull could have been more fatally cracked. There is at least the lesson in the incident that people who think Fortune will always smile have not studied the caprices of the goddess.

PARTICIPATION in scandals of large size appear to be deleterious to health. The death of Reinach in Paris and the cross-examination to which his stomach was subjected are still remembered. Now Serbi of Rome, a factor in the banking steals, has taken himself from evidence, and it is feared that his stomach will prove as non-committal as the Frenchman's.

McLEOD, the Reading Railroad magnate, was once a Duluth pop maker. Perhaps it was in the manufacture of this damp and inflating commodity that he learned those lessons of the immense profits attaching to "wind" and "water" judiciously combined which subsequently stood him in such good stead in his manipulation of the Reading stocks.

MUCH interest has been taken in Dr. Parkhurst's efforts to point out to New York the error of its ways and the gentleman's notable success in this direction. His chief adviser and associate in the work of hastening the lagging millennial dawn, a man named Gardiner, has been sent to the Penitentiary for two years, some officious person having in turn pointed out his error, a kindly recognition of the value and benignity of fair play. The hope is expressed that the chariot wheels of reform may not be permanently clogged by the moral debris of Mr. Gardiner.

PERSONS who are inclined to take a gloomy view of pauperism and crime in America would do well to glance at the official reports of the municipality of London. The two years ending Jan. 1, 1891, the date of the last biennial report, the cost of maintaining the paupers of London was \$2,340,000, the equivalent of about \$11,700,000. During the two years there were 109,748 criminal convictions. While these figures show that the percentage of crime and pauperism in London greatly exceeds that of New York, the same report indicates a much lower percentage of attendance in the public schools.

ALASKA'S resources and commercial possibilities are perhaps less understood than those of any other section of the Union. Nevertheless they are slowly being developed. The scenic and other natural attractions of this far northern country draw a considerable and ever increasing stream of travel to it every summer. Under these conditions the possibilities of the Territory cannot long remain hidden. Already a line of side-wheel steamers has been planned for service on the Yukon. The first vessel is now building. It will connect with Norton Sound steamers and run 2,200 miles up this great Alaskan River.

A NEWSPAPER report is to the effect that Archbishop Walsh, the famous Dublin prelate, alleges that intemperance is increasing in Ireland, and gives as a reason for his belief that arrests for drunkenness in 1887 were 79,000 in number, were 87,000 in 1888, 92,000 in 1889, and 100,500 in 1891. It is not probable that so able a man as Archbishop Walsh and so thorough a student of social sciences made the mistake of supposing that there were a greater number of drunkards because more drunkards had been arrested. The facts cited merely show that there was a more efficient police administration and a stricter guardianship over the unfortunate victims of the whisky habit.

His Point of View. Dean Hole in his "Memories" mentions an old gamekeeper who sorrowfully surveyed a model farm as if it had been some fair city overtaken by an earthquake and remarked dolorfully, "I've known the time when that farm was as pretty a spot for game as could be found in the county, and now—why, there ain't a place where a partridge can make a nest, or hare or rabbit, can hide."

"What's the good of the place now?" he went on. "You see that grass field yonder. Well, you'll scarcely believe it, but it was once the beautifullest bog for a jack snipe as ever you'd wish to see. I've killed three couple of a morning among the tussocks and rushes afore they spoilt it with them drains."

"Ah," said the Dean, "but you must not forget that there is more wheat and more food than before the land was reclaimed."

"Ya, and what's the use of it?" the gamekeeper said. "What's the good of wheat which it do not pay to raise when them foreigners are a-sending more'n we want? And more's the shame, the farmers never leave no stubble. No, the place is no good now."

More Flattery than Truth. One day as Sir Isaac Heard was with George the Third, it was announced that his majesty's horse was ready to start for hunting. "Sir Isaac," said the good monarch, "are you a judge of horses?" "In my younger days, please your majesty," was the reply, "I was a great deal among them." "What do you think of this, then?" said the king, who was by this time preparing to mount his favorite, and, without waiting for an answer, added: "We call him perfection." "A most appropriate name," replied the courtly herald, bowing as his majesty reached the saddle, "for he bears the best of characters."

CRINOLINE HAS COME.

SKIRTS HAVE A VERY DISTINCT SPREAD AT THE BOTTOM.

Whether or Not This Spread Will Increase Until Its Exaggeration Brings About Its Demise Is a Question—Stylis for Early Spring.

Gotham Fashion Gossip. New York correspondence.

WE may make as much of a face as we choose, but they are here. The crinolines have come, and the question is will they get worse and worse, or will they stay where they are now in the fashionable windows and modistes' parlors? Experience warns us that a fashion never stays where it starts, but it goes on and on till its exaggeration brings about its demise. But fashions are now easily worn, and therefore are more promptly set aside than they formerly were. They are more likely to be given up before they become monstrous. This fact is developing a class that will make few radical changes in their wear, no matter how fashions rise and fall. This is going to bring about a state of things where there are no extremists; but that blessed time is not yet, and our cheeks blanch and our hearts begin to quake with fear when we see so many signs of approaching general use of these dreadful things.

All the examples shown in the spring gowns show skirts with a distinct spread at the bottom. Some of them stand out from the waist smooth and stiff, like an inverted funnel. Others spread from the waist in a series of folds, the front breadth being flat and forming an inclined plane from the waist to the edge. Then there is a fold that sets out straight to the sides, with no tendency to draw towards the back. The side breadth then incline outward to the ground. About three folds, one to each side of the back and one straight

cut formed by turning back the edge of the same piece of material which makes the revers. The revers and cuffs are ornamented with two rows of braid about an inch and a half apart, the space between being filled with a lattice-work narrow white cord. In this dress the material of the dress was dark blue cloth, with braid of the same shade, but the costume would look equally well in almost any shade of blue or brown.

A pretty and becoming blouse can be made at home by almost anyone, of any light-colored silk or satin, and will be very nice to wear with a dark skirt. The material used in the example pictured is old rose satin, trimmed with white lace. It has a slightly pointed yoke of the silk, with three incisions of lace. The front and back are cut rather full, but the side forms and back are tight-fitting. The sleeve is a tight cut as far as the elbow and from thence forward hangs above the wrist. The waist is finished with a belt of satin and the yoke is trimmed with a ruffle of narrow lace, while a ruffle of very wide lace forms the epaulettes on the shoulder. The standing collar is also covered with white lace. The back of the blouse is the same as the front. It closes in front with invisible hooks and eyes.

Even though you do not intend to adopt crinolines, you should have your skirts a little wider. They need not be stiffened or wired, nor indeed be a great deal wider. Almost any last year's skirt will do if the fullness at the back be distributed all round for greater width. Two entirely moderate examples are shown. They are both of the silks with narrow stripes of color brightly contrasting with the ground. The skirts are so much worn, and indeed they are so much worn, such a dress, having had the skirt remodeled as suggested, may be further

modernized by cutting down the bodice and putting in a yoke to match one of the stripes. The skirt cut out on a go to making a revers or soft drapery to outline the yoke, and add elaborateness to the front. A wide bodice belt could be added to match the yoke and the bodice should be worn under the skirt to give the round effect of the season. If the puffs of the sleeves incline too much to perpendicular fullness, that is obviated by taking them out of the armholes and distributing the fullness, with most of it at the sides of the arm.

All sorts of materials may be used in combination this season. One dress showed the skirt of India silk with a lattice-work pattern. The wide bodice belt is of brocade with yet another pattern, and the bodice showing above the skirt is of a third material. The wide belt is again of India silk, but not the pattern of the skirt. It looks all right, but dressmakers do things with an air that is convincing. It is safe to remember that the extreme of fashion need not be placed into at all. The styles for spring seem to admit of no transition from the old modes to the new, but lots of conservative people will adopt cautiously, before they take up any of the startling novelties. If you want to use yards and yards of astrakhan fur for your spring dress you may cover the front of the bodice with a series of horizontal ruffles, each edged with fur, about four in all. Then the top of the collar is edged. The sleeves are a series of flounces, three, that come to the elbow. A tight sleeve fitting under from the shoulder to the wrist. The skirt is made double, the top fitting over the hips and flaring slightly to half-way to the knee. The skirt is edged with a wide band of three ruffles are set in, one below the other to about the knee. Then the under part of the skirt appears, plain to half-way to the hem, and then flared with ruffles. All the ruffles are edged with fur. The whole dress, flares from hips to hem, you can make use of a quantity of fur. Incidentally you will have a lot of fur on hand for making over next winter. If the style suits you especially, as it will if you are thin and tall, you can carry it out with silk and lace-edged organdie ruffles.

Copyright, 1893.

how, it won't stay in place when it is worn by to-day's granddaughter. Make it a permanent part of a dress and your difficulties disappear.

Arrange it in the folds you like, and then sew in all down around the armhole, but nowhere else. The point is free in the back, or, if you like, there is only the effect for the front. The ends you leave to cross over the breast and around to the back to be tied. The effect is demure and pretty, and may be carried out on a wash dress with washable stuff or over a plain velvet or silk bodice, in cashmere of a lighter shade. It is a good way to freshen up the looks of a bodice that has become somewhat worn.

Another novel and pretty shoulder ornamentation is used on the dress of my third picture. In this case it consists of epaulettes-like revers, which are a continuation of the material of the sleeve puffs. At the elbow there is a



A HOME MADE BLOUSE.

cut formed by turning back the edge of the same piece of material which makes the revers. The revers and cuffs are ornamented with two rows of braid about an inch and a half apart, the space between being filled with a lattice-work narrow white cord. In this dress the material of the dress was dark blue cloth, with braid of the same shade, but the costume would look equally well in almost any shade of blue or brown.

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MODERATE EXAMPLES.

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His Excellency Would Be Novel. A Scotchman had two sons, one of whom was a doctor and the other a clergyman, of whom he was very proud.

But He Didn't Know. "If I had kent," said he, "that one of my sons was to be a medical man and the other a minister, I would never have had auld Jenny McCosh for their mither."

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

THOUGHTS WORTHY OF CALM REFLECTION.

A Pleasant, Interesting, and Instructive Lesson and Where It May Be Found—A Learned and Concise Review of the Same.

Breakfast or Pillow Verses.

M. "Behold, to obey is better than sacrifice."—Samuel.

Moses. "Let the work of this house of God alone."—Darius.

T. "Doth God pervert justice?"—Biddad.

F. "Talk ye of all His wondrous works."—David.

S. "He that judgeth me is the Lord."—Paul.

S. "Peace, be still."—Jesus.

INTRODUCTORY.

It is review Sunday. The day is not to be overlooked or counted of inferior importance. It is a lesson so much repeated the time and thought put into it as the review lesson. We gather up the salient teachings of the past three months, refresh our mind, and as we see them in their mutual relations have our thoughts clarified and our conceptions consolidated and confirmed. And as we look back upon the Scripture selections of the quarter just past we are led again to think and speak appreciatively of the good work done by the International Committee. They have given us the wholesome review of studies. Throughout the whole there has been variety, but there has also been an underlying unity and a steady progress to the close.

It is chapter by chapter the story of a great revival in Israel, and surely the seeds of other revivals have been sown for us of to-day.

QUARTERLY REVIEW.

Lesson 1. Returning from the captivity. Ezra 1:1-11.

Memory Verses. 2-4. Golden Text. "The Lord thy God will turn thy captivity, and have compassion upon thee."—Ps. 126:1.

Lesson 2. Rebuilding the Temple. Ezra 3:1-13.

Memory Verses. 10, 11. Golden Text. "They praised the Lord because the foundation of the house of the Lord was laid."—Ps. 127:1.

Lesson 3. Encouraging the People. Hagai 2:1-9.

Memory Verses. 8, 9. Golden Text. "Except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it."—Ps. 127:1.

Lesson 4. Joshua the High Priest. Zechariah 3:1-10.

Memory Verses. 7, 8. Golden Text. "We have a great High Priest that sits at the right hand of the throne of the glory."—Heb. 4:14.

Lesson 5. The Spirit of the Lord. Zechariah 4:1-10.

Memory Verses. 5-7. Golden Text. "Not by might, nor by power, but by my Spirit, saith the Lord of hosts."—Zech. 4:6.

Lesson 6. Dedication of the Temple. Ezra 6:14-22.

Memory Verses. 21, 22. Golden Text. "I was glad when they said unto me, Let us go into the house of the Lord."—Ps. 122:1.

Lesson 7. Nehemiah's Prayer. Nehemiah 1:1-11.

Memory Verses. 8, 9. Golden Text. "Lord, be thou my helper."—Ps. 30:10.

Lesson 8. Rebuilding the Wall. Nehemiah 2:1-20.

Memory Verses. 19-21. Golden Text. "We made our prayer unto God, and set a watch against the wall."—Neh. 4:1.

Lesson 9. Reading the Law. Nehemiah 8:1-12.

Memory Verses. 5, 6. Golden Text. "Open thou mine eyes, that I may behold wondrous things out of thy law."—Ps. 119:18.

Lesson 10. Keeping the Sabbath. Neh. 13:15-22.

Memory Verses. 17, 18. Golden Text. "Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy."—Ex. 20:8.

Lesson 11. Esther before the King. Esther 4:10-17, 5:1-3.

Memory Verses. 1-5. Golden Text. "Judge righteously, and plead the cause of the poor and needy."—Prov. 31:9.

Lesson 12. Timely Admonitions. Prov. 23:15-23.

Memory Verses. 19-21. Golden Text. "And be not drunk with wine, wherein is excess; but be filled with the Spirit."—Eph. 5:18.

Next Lesson.—The Resurrection of Christ.—Matt. 28:1-10.

The Cholera.

The native country of cholera is India. It first appeared in Europe in 1817, and from there spread to Canada and the United States, where it became an epidemic, and lasted in some localities until 1835. The second European epidemic began in 1847, reaching this country the following year, and not disappearing entirely until 1855. The third visitation of cholera began in Europe in 1865, and appeared, but less violently, in the United States during the succeeding years up to 1873, when it spread from New Orleans and involved nineteen other States in eight months. The fourth epidemic followed a violent outbreak in Egypt in 1883, spreading through various parts of Europe up to 1885. So far as known, only one infected vessel arrived in this country. Deaths from cholera had occurred on board, but she was properly cared for on her arrival in New York Bay, in the latter part of September, 1885.

Whether this dread scourge will ever gain a strong foothold in this country again is doubtful, owing to the excellent preventive measures which are now taken by health boards in all our seaport cities.

STORIES OF HISTORIC DOGS.

Four-Footed Soldiers Which Fought in Many Old World Wars.

A French paper has published a roll of honor of celebrated dogs which have distinguished themselves in war. This is not inappropriate, considering that the dog has been pressed into military service. For instance, there was Rob, the mastiff of the Grenadier guards, which made the Crimean campaign with that gallant corps; and also Whitecap, "Fate's Blanche," a brave French "fally" of Bob, that made the same campaign with the One Hundred and Sixteenth of the line, and was wounded in defending the flag. Another, Moustache, was entered on the strength of his regiment as entitled to a grenadier's rations. The barber of his company had orders to clip and comb him once a week. This gallant animal received a bayonet thrust at Marengo and recovered a flag at Austerlitz. Marshal Lannes had Moustache decorated with a medal attached to his neck by a red ribbon. Corps de Garde, a Norval among dogs, followed a soldier to Marengo, was wounded at Austerlitz and perished in the retreat from Russia. The Sixth of the guard had a military mastiff named Miser, which wore three white stripes sewn on his black hair. We have also to name Pompon, of the Forty-eighth Bedouins, the best sentry of the baggage train; Loutoute, a Crimean heroine; Mittrall, killed at Inkerman by a shell; Maffino, that saved his master in Russia, and was lost or lost himself, but found his way going from Moscow to Milan, his first dwelling place. The most remarkable, however, was the last, an English harrier named Mustapha, which went into action with his English comrade at Fontenoy, and we were seriously told, "remained alone by a field piece of the gunner, his master, clapped the match to the touch-hole of the cannon and thus killed seventy soldiers," and it is further added that Mustapha was presented to King George II. and rewarded with a pension alimantant.

VERY BIG FIGURES.

Millions Spent for Bicycles by the People of This Country.

Since the bicycle craze began the people of this country have invested more than \$50,000,000 in wheels. Unfortunately exact figures are not to be had for the census does not enumerate bicycles as it does horses and sheep, and Indians not taxed. This sum represents about 300,000 machines and gives one bicycle to every 209 persons throughout the country.

In New York City alone, it is computed, there are 40,000 wheels in use. There is every indication that this is largely under the actual number. These 40,000 wheels cost originally \$5,000,000, and the stocks on hand and investments in manufacturing and repairing machinery in the city are given at \$1,000,000, making the total investment for bicycles in that city alone \$6,000,000. With a population of 1,700,000 and 40,000 wheels in use, the average in New York City is one bicycle to every 424 persons.

A prominent bicycle dealer said recently that he sold 15,000 wheels at the New York office last year, and that the number will reach 25,000 this year. This is an average of more than 80 machines for every working day for one make alone. These machines do not count, of course, in the city. Beyond of those that are not shipped, but are taken away by the purchasers, a large proportion go to the suburban towns.

Of the capital invested in bicycle-making machinery it is easier to give absolutely definite figures than the number of wheels in use. All the American manufacturers combined have \$12,000,000 invested in plants and stock, and this amount increases at the rate of about \$2,000,000 a year by the improvement of the old factories and erection of new ones. Three million dollars more is to be added to this for investments in bicycle clubs, houses and race tracks, and with the \$37,500,000 invested in wheels, a total of \$52,500,000 invested in this country in bicycles and the bicycle interests. And this is a low estimate.

ABOUT TWILIGHT.

It Is the Hour When Malaria Gets In Its Worst Work.

The special danger of the sunset hour in malarial regions may be owing to the following conditions: The microbes or spores concentrate at a level a little above the ground, exactly as one may observe the dust of carriages in the road in a thick horizontal layer settle on a warm, moist evening, then there is no lifting ascending air currents, but a sort of beating down to a low level, and their coherence is caused by the disposition of vapor on the dust particles as the air cools.

Thus, over a dried marsh there would be great condensation of microbes, or spores, which could no longer disperse. They would gather about the height of a man's head, just as we see a ground fog in still, moist air after a warm day in autumn; the organisms were given off while the surface of the ground was warm, and they accumulate a little above it as radiation carries off the heat and cools the lowest stratum of air.

About sunset the earth is still warm and exhales moisture into the air above it, and with the earth-vapor organisms are largely given off. The human body is at that time most susceptible to their action, because the rapid cooling of the skin drives the blood to the inner surfaces of the throat, and these congested inner surfaces favor the inoculation by germs drawn in with the breath.

Later in the night the organisms have largely sunk by their own weight and that of deposited dew, and moreover, the cooled body is not so much open to the attack of germs remaining in the air.—Chicago News Record.

Well Seconded.

Wood for tennis rackets requires at least five years' seasoning; that is to say, it requires to be kept for five years in the rough timber state before being cut up for use. Wood for pianos is kept, as a rule, for forty years before it is considered sufficiently in condition to be used.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

A DEPARTMENT FOR LITTLE BOYS AND GIRLS.

Something that Will Interest the Juvenile Members of Every Household—Quaint Actions and Bright Sayings of Cute Children.

The Grammatical Parade.

Here is a tale of a queer parade. And a fine commotion its coming made. The air and boys alloted their eyes in their amazement and surprise. For the Parts of Speech in grand array Were out for a glorious holiday.

First marched the Nouns of every kind, Not even the commonest left behind; Proper, collective, all were there, In the great festivity to share. Then came the Verbs in their solid str, Making a line of marvelous length; And noble they were to see, Led by the hardly veteran To be. The regulars did not even eye. As gallantly they went marching by: The naughty irregulars, sad to say, Behaved in their usual lawless way; But the ranks held many a staunch duffer.

Who knew both how to do and to suffer Every verb in the parade was best. That Verbs had truly a right to boast, The Pronouns followed, and not a few, For, of course, they brought their relative too. Now, magnificent, proud, and grand, The Adjectives came—a countless band. They were lovely and beautiful to behold. They were true, impressive, courageous, and bold.

A brilliant, glittering, shimmering mass, 'Twas a dazzling sight to see them pass. Just here, I think, Adverbs came in; They made, I assure you, a terrible din. Conjunctions followed, and not a few, About who should march with the Adverb banner. Now came the Conjunctions, a plodding set, But helpful in their slow and steady gait. Not seeking their own, but others bef

The Ann Arbor

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1893.

Entered at the Post Office at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Justice of the Supreme Court, FRANK A. HOOKER.

Regents of the State University, over W. FLETCHER, of Alpena. ALAN KEIFER, of Wayne.

Circuit Judge—23rd Judicial District, MAIN J. CONNIE, of Iosco.

COUNTY TICKET. For Commissioner of Schools, W. F. BENKELMAN.

The above—Our ticket.

President Cleveland informs school holders that once is enough for them, but that twice or thrice is his idea.

The Democratic platform said that the protective tariff is unconstitutional. Give us free trade at once, then.

In 1884 Cleveland "consecrated" himself to the public service; this time he is "dedicated" himself. What would he do if re-elected in 1896?

Why don't the democratic papers tremble with denunciations of billion dollar congresses, as they did two years ago? The congress just closed spent more money than its predecessor.

The Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat remarks: "If Cleveland expects to be loved by the enemies he is making in the democratic party, he must initiate a regular avalanche of affection."

President Cleveland seems to be laboring under a belief that he and Secretary Tamm are about the only democrats in the United States who are worthy to serve second terms. N. Y. Press.

With sons of Vice President Stevenson, Secretary Carlisle and Minister Gray occupying lucrative positions under their respective fathers, it is evident that the old democratic cry of "nepotism" has gone to join the "billionaire congress" bugaboo.

The debt of the State of New York was \$7,689,222 in 1880. It had fallen to \$2,808,930 in 1890, and has since been virtually wiped out. Labor Commissioner Peck had good reason to report protection prosperity from every corner of the commonwealth. N. Y. Press.

In his inaugural the president gave notice that he would rely on Grover Cleveland, a democratic congress and the Almighty. Strange that he does not propose to assume all the functions of government himself. The president must be losing confidence in Grover. Blade.

Hung be the heavens with rosy pink! Go hide, thou sun! With envy blink! To-day we sing our roudelay—a job's been given gallant Gray. What Gray? Oh, say! Why, Pusey Gray, our lkey Indiana Gray—With Greysers he is going to stay. Hurrah! Hurrah! Wow!!! Boon-de-ay!!!! Chicago Mail.

Free trade England has for six months been having a great cotton strike on its hands, and cotton spinners by the thousands are suffering because of a lack of food and clothing. In protected America cotton mills are running on full time and paying good wages. Comment is unnecessary. Blade.

The democrats may not be inclined to favor the makers of "moonshine" whisky, but official figures show that Mr. Cleveland's first administration collected \$51,055,082.04 less from internal revenue than the administration of President Arthur did, and \$115,385,524.73 less than was collected during President Harrison's administration. Alpena Pioneer.

It used to be a statutory crime in the south to "teach a nigger to read." It is still a crime in Judge Lynch's court and he has ordered a whole family out of the town of Nebo, S. C., because the daughter was a teacher in a negro school. A prize should be offered to the one who can guess nearest the democratic majority in Nebo. Detroit Journal.

Reports from all parts of the county indicate that the grand work of Prof. Benkelman, as County School Commissioner, is appreciated. The advanced position of our district schools prove his efficiency, and the teachers of the county are unanimous in praise of his peculiar fitness as an instructor. His institute work is not excelled by any teacher in the state. See that he continues in the office.

REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

OF CRAWFORD CO. MICH.

SPECIAL SESSION, MAR. 1, '93.

Special session of the Board of Supervisors of Crawford County, Michigan, commenced and held at the Court House in the village of Grayling, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the first day of March, 1893.

Board called to order by Benjamin Sherman, chairman.

The following roll was read by the Clerk:

Grayling, Feb. 18, '93.

To James Hartwick, County Clerk: We the undersigned Supervisors do hereby request you to call a session of the Board of Supervisors to convene on Wednesday the first day of March, 1893, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Special Committee on settlement with the ex-County Treasurer, and such other business as may come before the Board.

John F. Hunt, Sup. of Grayling; Charles Silsby, Sup. of Center Plains; John J. Niederer, Sup. of Blaine; Roll called. Present, J. J. Niederer, of Blaine; Charles Silsby, of Center Plains; Wilcox Hickey, of Ball; Geo. Fauble, of Grove; John F. Hunt, of Grayling; Homer Benedict, of Beaver Creek.

Absent—Frederic.

Moved by J. J. Niederer that we suspend the rules and open under the head of reports of Special Committees. Motion prevailed.

Moved by Sup. Fauble that the following report of the Special Committee be accepted. Motion prevailed.

Grayling, Mich., Mar. 1, '93. To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of Crawford County: Gentlemen—We hereby respectfully return to you the County Treasurer's report for the year ending Sept. 30th., 1892; the report of the Supts. of the Pools of Oct. 12th., 1892; the report of the Finance Committee in regard to County Poor Report; and the Reports of the Finance Committee in regard to the settlement with the County Treasurer.

We recommend that the same be spread on the Journal and then be placed on file.

Respectfully yours, JOHN J. NIEDERER, JOHN F. HUNT, COM. CHARLES SILSBY.

The following is the report of the County Treasurer as rendered to the Board of Supervisors the 1st day of October 1892.

TREASURER'S REPORT: Oct. 1, '92. Bal. on hand, \$11,695.00

Tax coll., 6,755.78

Rec'd from towns, 5,425.26

Laboratory fund, 22.90

Institute fees, 39.00

Liquor tax, 5,197.50

Primary fund, 894.95

Am. of. to Pool fd., 95.37

Tax sales, 211.38

Int. on mortgage, 6.00

Total, \$30,505.76

Paid County Orders, \$10,509.39

Paid Poor Orders, 839.85

Liquor tax, 2,951.25

Institute fees, 22.90

Grayling Prim. money, 538.10

Beav. Chk., prim. and del., 183.50

Ball prim., 200.22

Frederic, 730.60

Grayling delinquent, 2,212.26

Blaine do, 255.45

So. Branch do, 230.98

Cent. Plains do, 39.00

Grove do, 406.63

Ass. Aud. General, 50.00

Building Fund, 168.60

By balance, 11,730.47

Total, \$30,505.76

To balance on hand, \$11,730.47

LIBRARY FUND.

To balance on hand, \$100.00

Received, 84.00

Total, 184.00

Paid out, 19.00

By balance, 165.00

Total, 184.00

To balance on hand, 79.54

PRIMAERY SCHOOL FUND.

Received, \$31.55

Paid out, 712.86

By balance, 282.10

Total, \$34.55

To balance on hand, 252.10

BALL TOWNSHIP.

Oct. '91. Amount on hand, \$170.00

Delinquent tax, 44.20

Apr. do, 18.04

May do, 12.44

May do, 7.11

Tax sale, 11.94

Delinquent tax, 183.26

Coll. by Aud. Gen., 30.00

Primary tax, 30.00

Total, 337.27

To balance on hand, 282.10

Delinquent tax, 170.22

Primary tax, 30.00

By balance, 44.81

Total, 477.27

To balance on hand, 44.81

SOUTH BRANCH TOWNSHIP.

Oct. '91. To amount on hand, \$232.98

Delinquent tax, 4.85

Nov. do, 103.84

Jan. do, 32.83

Mar. do, 37.78

Apr. do, 19.80

May do, 6.21

June do, 2.90

Aug. do, 7.15

Sept. do, 43.69

Coll. by Aud. Gen., 91.23

Primary school fund, 18.00

Total, 600.88

To fill school fund, 98.20

Delinquent tax, 18.00

By balance, 250.31

Total, 600.58

To balance on hand, 250.31

BEAVER CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Oct. '91. To amt. on hand, \$168.75

Delinquent tax, 2.57

Nov. do, 1.26

Feb. do, 29.42

Mar. do, 32.42

Apr. do, 4.83

May do, 7.11

June do, 2.90

July do, 7.15

Aug. do, 43.69

Sept. do, 91.23

Coll. by Aud. Gen., 21.75

Primary school fund, 18.00

Total, 400.04

To fill school fund, 141.77

Primary, 24.75

Delinquent, 158.25

By balance, 108.67

Total, 108.67

To balance on hand, 108.67

CENTER PLAINS TWP.

Oct. '91. To amount on hand, \$23.50

Delinquent tax, 20.12

Nov. do, 11.37

Dec. do, 4.44

Jan. do, 18.25

Feb. do, 6.16

Mar. do, 21.93

Apr. do, 175.68

May do, 30.00

Coll. by Aud. Gen., 30.00

Primary, 30.00

Total, 311.45

To fill school fund, 188.92

Primary, 49.90

By balance, 72.53

Total, 311.45

To balance on hand, 92.53

GROVE TOWNSHIP.

Oct. '91. To amt. on hand, \$552.08

Delinquent tax, 15.68

Nov. do, 8.33

Dec. do, 2.66

Jan. do, 2.63

Feb. do, 30.80

Mar. do, 7.37

Apr. do, 7.34

May do, 158.73

June do, 50.66

July do, 4.19

Coll. by Aud. Gen., 158.73

Primary, 50.66

Library, 4.19

Total, 640.30

To fill school fund, 285.34

Primary, 25.50

Library, 25.16

By balance, 300.20

Total, 640.30

To balance on hand, 300.20

BLAINE TOWNSHIP.

Oct. '91. To amount on hand, \$270.45

Delinquent tax, 22.78

Nov. do, 31.32

Dec. do, 21.88

Jan. do, 130.00

Feb. do, 15.00

Coll. by Aud. Gen., 130.00

Primary, 15.00

Total, 501.23

To fill school fund, 122.03

Primary, 15.00

Delinquent tax, 270.45

By balance, 92.80

Total, 501.23

To balance on hand, 92.80

(To be continued.)

The number of fruit trees to be delivered in this county, for setting this spring, will exceed all that were ever brought in before, and shows the growing confidence in the people of our future.

Special Commercial Notes.

There has been a report in the

industries connected throughout

this judicial circuit that certain tax

cases pending in these courts, are

being held back from trial for the

purpose of having them tried before

one in chief I am elected Judge; and

the statement is made that this is

being done because I will favor the

parties who are contesting their taxes, and, as

judge decide the cases in their favor.

This declaration is false and shows

upon its face that it could have been

originated only by some one who was

in a position to know that it is false.

The facts are these:

About two years ago three cases were

brought against the village of Osceola to

recover taxes paid under protest.

One of these cases was brought

by the Gratiwick, Smith & Fryer

Lumber Company, one by Pack, Woods

& Company and one by the Lord

Lumber Company. I appeared in the

last case as attorney for the Lord

Lumber Company; Pack, Woods &

Company and the Gratiwick, Smith &

Fryer Lumber Company appeared by

other attorneys. The Gratiwick case

was the first one brought to trial, and

it was decided in favor of the village.

After the trial of the Gratiwick case,

although no written agreement was

made to that effect, a sort of tacit

understanding was arrived at among

the lawyers, that the other two cases

should be permitted to stand, untried

and abide the result of the Gratiwick

case, which was appealed to the

Supreme Court. These three cases all

depend upon the same law and upon

the same state of facts, and all brought

for the same year's tax, and are all

based upon the claim that the property

SIX GRASSES A DAY.

Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Excuse me, I have lost an opportunity to

recommend Dr. Miles' Nervine to any

one afflicted with nervous complaints

with the assurance that it will not

disappoint them. When our boy was

eleven months old he was attacked with violent

quins, sometimes he would have 100 or 125

quins in a single day. We tried many phys-

icians without benefit; finally, Dr. Miles'

Nervine was recommended. We tried it

and he was benefited from the first dose. We

used three bottles, and I am happy to say the

child was ENTIRELY CURED. We used no

other remedy, and his cure is complete. He is

now three years old and perfectly healthy.

You are at liberty to use my name in

publishing the praise of this wonderful

Post meeting next Saturday evening the 25th.

Lawton has appropriated \$250 for a lot for a soldier's monument.

W. R. C. meeting next Saturday afternoon, the 25th.

For fresh Apples, Bananas and Oranges, go to C. W. Wright's restaurant.

R. Hanson went to Detroit the beginning of the week.

If you want a good Meat Roast, call on Chalker and McKnight.

The pension of Phillip Mosher of this township has been increased.

Oysters served in any style at A. McLean's restaurant.

S. E. Odell and his fancy rig were in town last Monday.

For California fruit, all kinds, go to Wright's restaurant.

The Alpena Pioneer says business is looking up. We are glad of it.

When you want a fresh loaf of bread go to McLean's.

Attend the caucus, nominate a good ticket, and see that it is elected.

For Choice Fork and Beef Steaks, call on Chalker and McKnight.

Cot. Worden made a flying business trip to Detroit, the first of the week.

A select lot of Fruits, just received at McLean's.

Grand Army button badges can be procured by comrades at this office.

Great reduction in Fascinators, at the store of S. H. & Co.

H. B. B. of Lewiston is shipping goods to customers in Grayling.

School Books, at Fourtellers' Drug Store.

Mrs. H. Bauman, of Lewiston, was in Grayling, last week.

School Supplies of all descriptions, at Fourtellers' Drugstore.

Mrs. C. Larson was visiting friends in Lewiston, last week.

The celebrated "Diamond" brand of Oysters, for sale at A. McLean.

E. J. Patterson was in West Branch, one day last week.

Plush Caps, of the latest styles, at Salling, Hanson & Co's.

Ike Rosenthal has a sale of Ladies' Spring Cloaks next Tuesday. See hand bills.

Ladies have seen some beautiful dresses at Claggett & Pringle's. "If not, why not?"

Mr. and Mrs. Cal. Campbell returned from a trip to Bay City, Sunday evening.

Ladies can find the Dress Form Corset and Imperial Waist, at Claggett & Pringle's.

L. Fournier made a flying trip to Saginaw, on business, the beginning of the week.

Go to Chalker and McKnight's market for all kinds of Fresh and Salt Meats.

Mrs. A. P. Salling and Mrs. Thatcher went to Saginaw, shopping, etc., the beginning of the week.

Bread, Rusk, Buns and Cake, baked fresh, at the Palace Bakery, of A. McLean.

A large number of our subscribers have not responded by paying up their arrears. Don't forget the printer.

Everybody get a card at Claggett & Pringle's and secure one of those beautiful books free.

Geo. L. Alexander spent Sunday with his wife at Ypsilanti, who is visiting friends in that city.

A full line of Cook and Heating Stoves, at lowest prices, at the Tin and Hardware store of A. Kraus.

It is reported that L. J. Patterson has purchased the Herald office, at Tawas City.

Buy your goods at Claggett & Pringle's and secure one of those beautiful books, free to customers.

The republicans of West Branch showed their opponents under by majorities ranging from 35 to 74.

Mrs. Swan Peterson, of Lewiston, was visiting friends in Grayling, last week.

Wind Mill and Well Supplies of all kinds, prices as low as good work will warrant. F. DECKROW.

Latest songs, dances, marches, etc., 10c apiece. Try me with an order. H. A. Sage, Bay City.

Mrs. B. A. Keeler and daughters were visiting friends in Bay City, last week.

Read press notices of lecture by Rev. J. W. Fenn, in issues of this and last week.

Great bargains in Men's Pants at Claggett & Pringle's, 99c and upwards. New goods and low prices tell the story.

To all of our subscribers who will pay up their arrears and one year in advance, we will furnish them with the AMERICAN FARMER, for the same length of time, FREE.

Shoes! Shoes! At Claggett & Pringle's. An entirely new stock, and all the latest styles. Prices such bottom. Call and see them.

M. J. Conine, Esq., of Osceola, the republican candidate for Circuit Judge, was in town for two or three days last week.

New stock of Hats and Shoes, just arrived, at the store of S. H. & Co.

The frozen body of an unknown Swede was found near the Cheboygan light house last Saturday.

Mrs. Helen Hempstead is now prepared to do sewing of all kinds, dressmaking, especially, on reasonable terms.

Impress it upon your mind that one dollar will buy more and better goods at Claggett & Pringle's than at any other place in town.

For supper, try Potted Ham and Tongue, which is kept for sale at the Pioneer Store.

Mrs. C. Butler was called to her old home, last Monday, by receiving news of the serious illness of her mother.

Farm in pound packages. The finest in the market. For sale at the store of S. H. & Co.

Mrs. R. DeLair, of Bay City, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. J. Charron, this week.

Fresh eggs and choice cheese, always on hand, at the store of S. H. & Co.

Larabee's Drug Store will be moved into the store room lately occupied by Jackson & Masters.

Mrs. E. P. Smith will open her Millinery Store, in a short time, in the room now occupied by the Larabee Drug Store.

The Detroit Tribune says, there are 100,000 ties piled up at Alpena, which are intended for the Alpena, Grayling and Lake City Railroad.

The Republicans of Tawas City, and Osceola knocked their opponents out by large majorities, in their village elections last week.

The Java and Mocha coffee of S. H. & Co., at 32 and 40 cents, is the best in the city. Try it!

Take in the two performances at the Opera House, by J. H. Brown's Comedy Company, this and to-morrow evenings.

Do you want a cheap Cook Stove? If so, please call, and examine the stock of S. H. & Co.

Sheriff Thos. Wakely, of Grayling, was in town in his official capacity, yesterday, bringing up the prisoner Gordon, arrested for stealing a watch.

Mrs. E. P. Smith's millinery opening will occur April 14th, 15th and 16th, at her rooms in the rear of the Exchange Bank.

At Hellaire they're having a big row over the saloon question. There are nine in town, but some one is about to open a saloon.

Anchovies, Herring, White Fish, Clover Leaf Codfish and Mackerel, by the pound or barrel, at the store of S. H. & Co.

Dr. W. H. Miles, of Osceola county, was in the village Friday. He will make a large addition to his orchard this spring.

With the approach of spring there is unusual activity among the farmers who are plowing more and better work than ever before in this county.

Call at the store of S. H. & Co., and examine their stock of shoes. Their \$2 shoe cannot be beat anywhere.

J. H. Brown with his theatrical company will open at the Opera House, this evening, presenting the "Glad King." Tickets for sale at Fourtellers' drug store.

The little ones have not been forgotten by Mrs. E. P. Smith, as she has a fine line of Milk, Silk, Lace and in fact everything that goes to make up an elegant line of children's head wear.

Mrs. Henry Bates returned from Grayling on Monday. Mr. and Mrs. Bates have gone to housekeeping in rooms over the store.

The Epworth League will give a social and entertainment at the W. R. C. hall, next Tuesday evening, March 28. Everybody should turn out and help the League.

We made a visit to the sheep ranch of M. E. Harwick, the first of the week and found his flock of over five hundred in prime condition. They are thriving well and promise a heavy fleece.

"The Grayling Dramatic Club" was organized last Tuesday evening, with officers as follows: Pres., Marlin Hanson; Vice Pres., Miss Ella Marvin; Sec., T. W. Hanson; Treas., Miss Margaret McDonald; Manager, W. F. Benkelman.

The fishermen are busy in all their departments. Don't fail to examine their goods before purchasing elsewhere.

The fishermen, arrested at Bay City for alleged violation of the fish laws in stretching nets across the river channel, will not be prosecuted. The test case went in favor of the fishermen.

M. J. Conine, Esq., republican candidate for Circuit Judge, is again confined to his home with illness, which may prevent his further canvass of the district. Be sure and vote for him.

We continue this week the publication of a new novel, entitled "Supervisors' Report," or the finances of Crawford county, after four years of "democratic reform." It will be interesting reading to tax-payers.

Claggett & Pringle have just received an entirely new line of White Goods, Embroideries and Laces. Something new and pretty. Ladies, call and see them.

Died - Mattie May Johnson, aged 11 years, of diphtheria, at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Johnson, of Cheboygan, March 20. The bereaved family have the sympathy of all.

Buy your children's shoes at Claggett & Pringle's. An immense stock, entirely new, to select from. New goods wear better than old ones. Try and see.

There is some talk of our amateurs repeating the play of "The Last Leaf," at Roseomon. If they do so, we can assure our neighbors that the entertainment will be worthy of their patronage, and that it far exceeds both in plot and action, many of the plays given by traveling troupes.

Ridge & Kalmback's shoes are the cheapest, at the best, and wear the longest of any shoe on earth. They why not buy them? For sale by Claggett & Pringle.

You will always find a choice stock of canned goods, such as Salmon, Sardines, Mackerel, Mushrooms, Capers, Beans, Peas of all kinds, Apples, Apricots, Peaches and Pumpkins at the store of S. H. & Co. Try them.

Jas. Kurn, a prominent citizen of West Branch, died last Thursday, and was buried on Sunday. He was a member of the Masonic and K. P. lodges of that city. About twenty-five members of these societies from Grayling took part in the funeral ceremonies.

Ladies the time will soon be here when you will be looking for your Spring attire. Mrs. E. P. Smith has just returned from Detroit, with the finest and latest styles in this line that ever were shown in this city and at the lowest prices. Veilings in all the latest shades.

The members of the Grand Army, Woman's Relief Corps and Sons of Veterans will give an entertainment at the Opera House Tuesday evening, April 11th, 1893. Rev. J. W. Fenn will deliver a lecture which will be replete with incidents of the war. Music, both instrumental and vocal will add additional interest to the entertainment. Admission 20 cents. Reserved seats 25 cents.

Program of entertainment for joint meeting of the G. A. R., W. R. C. and S. of V., Friday evening, the 31st, at W. R. C. hall.

1. Solo, E. Bell.
2. A Michigan Veteran's experience at the Battle of Chancellorsville.
3. Instrumental Music, Mrs. S. G. Taylor.

4. Report of proceedings of Grand Encampment, G. A. R., O. Palmer.
5. Duet, Mrs. J. M. and Miss Josie Jones.
6. Address, A. J. Rose.
7. Recitation, W. M. Chalker.
8. Tableau, "Grandfather's Hat," Joe and John.

Frederic Items.

Caucus at the Hall, Saturday evening.

Rev. Birdall returned last Saturday. Mrs. B. is expected to-night.

Mr. West was called to Mason, Friday. This mother is very low.

Mr. J. Cuperot and family are moving back to town this week.

Emmett Lewis is very sick. Dr. Thatcher is attending him.

Arcile Howse and wife, returned Monday evening from a two weeks' visit in the southern part of the state. The entertainment given Feb. 23d, will be repeated with several changes in the programme, Tuesday evening, March 28th. Admission, adults, 15 cents; children, 10 cents. Proceeds for our minister. Let all turn out.

Diphtheria, or the Liqueur Halit, Positively Cured by administering Dr. Haides Golden Specific.

This is manufactured as a powder, which can be given in a glass of beer, a cup of coffee or tea, or a bowl of soup. The knowledge of the people is absolutely harmless, and will effect a permanent and specific cure, whether the patient is in a violent delirium or in a morose mood. It has been given in thousands of cases, and in every instance a perfect cure has followed. It never fails. The instant one is improved, the specific it becomes an active impossibility for the liquor to be given. Cures guaranteed. GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO., 155 Race St., Cincinnati, O.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder—No Ammonia; No Alum.

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

The Last Leaf," as presented by our local talent last Thursday and Saturday evenings proved a success in every way, and was appreciated by our citizens. The music, between the acts, was excellent, and the addition of about \$30.00 to the wealth of the Y. P. S. C. E. was welcome.

L. J. Patterson, junior member of the Democrat staff, will leave Grayling this week, to take charge of the Tawas Herald, which we understand he has purchased. He will be missed by our young people, who gave him a pleasant farewell party, last evening. The AYALANCE extends good wishes for him in his new field.

The Woman's Relief Corps will serve supper on April 3d from 5 to 8 o'clock. In the evening there will be a Bonnet Social. All gentlemen are cordially invited to come and help trim the bonnets. Supper 25 cts, including social and a ticket to be given on the quilt. REBECCA WIGHT, Sec.

Everybody Can Have an Organ. I am overstocked with good organs, slightly used. Many of these organs have been taken in trade for pianos, and are practically new. Solid, well put, and high tops. \$10.00 to \$50.00, worth double. Terms: \$5.00 down, and \$3.00 per month; this is 75 cents per week. Write me at once. No pay until you get the organ. H. A. Sage, 909 Wash. Ave., Bay City, Mich.

Republican Caucus. A republican caucus of the voters of Grayling township, will be held at the Town Hall on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock the 25th, for the purpose of nominating township officers, and the transaction of such other business as may come before it. By order of Com.

Republican Caucus. The Republics of Central Plains township will hold a caucus at the Cheney House in Pere Cheyenne, on Saturday afternoon, at two o'clock, March 25th, 1893, for the purpose of nominating township officers, and the transaction of such other business as may come before it. By order of Tp. Committee.

Republican Caucus. The republican electors of the township of Grove will meet at the school house in District No. 3, (near J. M. Francis) on Saturday, March 25th, at one o'clock, for the purpose of nominating township officers to be supported at the ensuing township election, and for the purpose of transacting such other business as may properly come before the meeting. By order Com.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve. THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetters, Chapped Hands, Chlubs, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by L. Fournier, Druggist.

It Should Be in Every House. J. B. Willson, 271 Clay St., St. Louis, Mo., says: "I have used Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, that it cured my wife who was threatened with Pneumonia after an attack of 'La Grippe,' when various other remedies and several physicians had done her no good. Robert Barber, of Cookeport, Pa., claims Dr. King's New Discovery has done him more good than anything he ever used for Lung Trouble. Nothing like it. Try it. Free Trial Bottles at L. Fournier's Drug Store. Large bottles, 50c and \$1.00."

Electric Bitters. This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise. A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, and will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood. Will drive malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all malarial fevers. For cure of Rheumatic Constipation and Indigestion, try Electric Bitters. Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded. Price 50c and 1.00 per bottle, at L. Fournier's Drug Store.

Also an amendment to Section 1, of Article 9, of the constitution of this State relative to the salaries of the several State officers.

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WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH YOU -IR CLOTHES?

Don't the approach of Spring make you think of buying
NEW CLOTHES. Won't you want a
**NEW DRESS? A NEW SPRING
WRAP? A new suit of
CLOTHES? A NEW HAT? NEW SHOES? NEW FURNISHING GOODS? AND
lots of other things that are necessary
to complete your outfits?**

Don't you want to buy them where you can buy the
**BEST? Don't you want to buy where
they keep the BEST ASSORTMENT,
and sell at the LOWEST PRICES?**

THEN, WHY NOT BUY OF US?

We will give you
**LATEST IMPORTATIONS,
LATEST FABRICS,
LATEST DESIGNS,
Lowest Prices, Courteous Treatment.**

IKE ROSENTHAL,

Attend our Remant Sale.

JAPANESE PILE CURE

A New and Complete Treatment, consisting of
SUPPOSITORIES, Capsules of Ointment and also
Boxes of Ointment. A never-failing Cure for Piles
of every nature and degree. It cures hemorrhoids
with the least of pain, and is a permanent cure, which
is not only a relief to the sufferer, but also a
cure for the disease. **WHY** secure
this **terrible disease**. We guarantee a
cure in **five days**, or only pay for the
medicine. **50c** a box. For 50c. Sent by mail.
Guarantee issued by our agents.

CONSTITUTION by Japanese Pile Cures
has been **proved** by the **Japanese** Pile Cures
to be a **permanent** cure for **Piles** and
all **hemorrhoids**. **Small** and **pleasant** to
take, especially adapted for **children's** use, so **do**
not **hesitate** to **try** it.

GUARANTEE issued only by
LARABEE, the Druggist,
GRAYLING, MICH.

NEW LIFE

Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment
is sold under positive written guarantee, by authorized
agents, only to cure Nervous Prostration, Loss of
Brain and Nerve Power, Lost Memory, Headaches,
Nervous Debility, General Debility, and all
Nervous Disorders. It is a **permanent** cure, which
is not only a relief to the sufferer, but also a
cure for the disease. **WHY** secure
this **terrible disease**. We guarantee a
cure in **five days**, or only pay for the
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